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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHAT OF THAT?

Tired! well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose-leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day;
Coward arise, go forth upon the way!

Lonely! and what of that?
Some *must* be lonely; 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall,—
To blend another life into its own:
Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

Dark! well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? take courage yet.
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight,
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task. Conquer or die!
It must be learned, learn it, then, patiently.

No help! nay, 'tis not so;
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh.
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children's cry;
He's near thee wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And He will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.

BEAUTY AND THE BARBER.

(Chambers' Journal.)

I had just finished putting up my shutters; it was getting rather late—nearly ten o'clock, for I'd have a hard day's work of it; and no wonder, for it was the night of the Lord-lieutenant's ball. We think a good deal of the Lord-lieutenant down in Yorkshire, and when we get up a bit in the world, and get asked to his Lordship's ball, we think a deal of ourselves; and my word, some folks are a bit proud! Yes, that very day I had dressed the Miss Millikin's hair for the ball, pretty early, mind you, for I wouldn't put my old customers out of the way for any of your upstart people, seeing as I've dressed the hair of all the first families in Lydford, and my father before me, whereof no man knoweth to the contrary, as the lawyers say. Now Millikin has drawn me a gill of ale in the days when he kept the tap up Newsman's Yard, and has borrowed many a sixpence of me too—not but what he was welcome to them, as I told his lordship, when he came to ask me for my vote for the town council. But that's neither here nor there. It isn't Millikin and such-like as I'd take the trouble to tell a story at out. It were past nine, as I've told you, and I were putting up the shutters pretty smart, not being a thing I often do myself; but it so happened that night; and in another minute I should have been off to the *White Horse*, to meet one or two good fellows, who were in the habit of having a glass or two together of a night; but as I was screwing up the bar of the shutters, what should I see drawing up to my door but a splendid carriage and two beautiful horses, all of a lather with sweat! Well, that put me about a bit, to think what a carriage should be doing at my door at this time of night; but I hadn't long to wonder, for a grave, tall, solemn-looking chap comes up to my door, and calls out: "Is Creecher here?"

"That's me," says I.

"Oh, then," says he, "jump in;" pointing with his finger to me to get up the steps of the carriage, where there was a tall flunky holding the door open for me. Well, that capped me still more. I've heard of things like that in story-books, and there's something very like it in the *Arabian Nights*, where they seem to think a deal more of us barber chaps than they do in this country. But then, this is a land of freedom. Well, as I were saying, this t'other chap kept motioning of me to get into the carriage, but says I 'Master, where are you bound?'.

"Oh, never you mind, says he; "you'll be well paid. "Look sharp."

"But I'd like to beautify myself a bit,' says I, "and I mun tell the missus."

With that he took up my hat that was lying on the counter, and bangs it on my head, and pushes me into the carriage, and away we went before you could say "Jack Robinson,"—And away we went. Eh, but we did go rarely! It were dark night, and frosty; and we soon got out of the lights of the town, and still the horses galloped on; and I could see the stars twinkling overhead; and then it grew colder all of a sudden, and the windows of the carriage were covered with ice in a minute, and I could see nought but the inside where I were sitting with the strange man. And he said never a word. But still we galloped on; and after a good bit, I heard the murmur and dash of a river hard by above the clatter of the hoofs, and we crossed a bridge, I think, for we went up and down for a minute, as if we had been in a swing. And then the sound of hoofs died away altogether, as if the horses were galopping over gravel or soft turf; and presently the carriage stopped all of a sudden. A footman stood at the door; the silent man jumped out. 'Stay there!" he cried as he went, with a gesture of authority—"stay there!" And there I staid, for I were cowed-like, with being carried off like that, and didn't know if my soul were my own. "What'll" the old woman say, though?" I thought to myself. The carriage moved on a bit, and stopped again.

"Now, then, my lad!" says the footman, opening the door.

But I weren't going to be ordered about by such cattle as he. Says I: "I'm on thy master's business, and if thou doesn't speak respectful, I'll smite thee in the ear-hole." It's well to stand on your dignity with those chaps, you see.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," says the man more respectful; but will you step into the housekeeper's room?"

And with that I fell off the high-horse I'd been riding, for, to tell the truth, I were thinking for a while I were perhaps rightful son of a lord as had been stolen in his youth and that they were taking me home to the halls of my fathers, and happen were going to marry me to the daughter of the usurper, to make all square. But says I: "I'll stick to the old woman." Not but what the flesh is treacherous, and happen I'd have changed my mind when I'd seen the young one. But, however, all this was knocked on the head when I heard the flunky tell me to go up to the house-keeper's room. It were only a dressing job, after all!

Well, before I'd got well inside the door, an old chap, dressed in black, catches hold of me by the elbow, 'Creecher?" says he; 'Creecher?"

'Yes, I'm Creecher,' says I. What's your pleasure?"

'Oh, you've to come this way d'rectly.'

And away he went along passages, and up stairs, and down stairs; and presently we came to a broad corridor beautifully carpeted, and the old man tapped at the door, and a young women opened it, and says she: 'Is he here?' and the man says: 'Yes.' 'Come in,' she said: 'my lady will speak to you directly.' And I went into a little room as was beautifully furnished with easy chairs and sofeys, and all the luxuries of the season.

'Well, my dear,' says I to the maid, 'and so your missis is going to the ball. But it'll be well nigh time to go home before she gets there.'

'Hush!" she says, putting her finger to her lips; and then I began to think it was a death job as I had got on hand. I've had such jobs afore now, when the corpse has been young, and with beautiful hair. Ah, and many a time my fingers has itched, for, says I to myself it's a pity such a sight of beautiful hair should go down to the worms, when it might be going on enjoying itself atop of some other young woman's head—ah, and I could tell you a tale or two about that. But it wasn't a job of that kind I found, as I heard somebody in the next room, and such a soft little moan, as it went to my heart to hear it—ay, lad. And then somebody came out—a tall, splendid lady, dressed in black satin, as haughty as a queen.

'Creecher,' she says, 'are you Creecher? Don't speak, but listen to what I tell you. A lady has had an accident—has been severely burned. Remedies have been applied plasters, what not. Her hair'—

"I understand my lady; you want me to take it off. I'll do it in a jiffy, if you'll lend me one of his lordship's razors, for I was that hurried when I came away, I left mine behind me. I've got my scissors and comb, my lady." says I; pulling 'em out, 'because, as good luck would have it, I'd just cut a chap's hair as was going to fight next"—

"Silence" she says, "Creecher!" looking at me quite disgusted; and beckoning the girl, she says: "Take the fire-shovel, and throw them things away." But I wasn't going to lose a good set of tools, so I claps 'em into my pocket, and buttons up my coat, and, says I: "Low, your ladyship. And she says: "Amelie, throw something over the wretch." And with that Amelie brought a white gown with sleeves, as smelt as beautiful as a nosegay, and she wraps me up in it, and I caught a sight of myself in the glass, and, thinks I, you might take me for parson when he's agate at the seven commandments.

"Now," she says, "Creecher, hold your tongue, and listen to me. Whatever happens, she must not lose her hair; you understand, it must be saved at all hazards. Now, come, and do your duty."

Eh, but it were pitiful to see the poor lassie, half-sitting, half lying, in a thing atween an easy-chair and a couch. All her face was covered over but her eyes, and they seemed to burn. Such sad, pitiful eyes I never saw before nor since. She'd had beautiful long hair, that came down to her knees a'most; but eh, it were in a tangle, all knotted, and twisted, and ravelled together with the messes and poultices, and all kinds of things they'd put on her head. No, there wasn't a thread of it anywhere that wasn't bound up and twisted. Well I looked at it, and I shook my head.

"My lady," says I, "it would take me twelve hours' hard work, without stopping, to untwist all that hair."

"Well, then, she says to, "me, why don't you begin?

"But," says I, "your ladyship, do you know what twelve hours is, sitting up with a man pulling away at your tangled hairs? Why, my lady," I says, "I don't think as I could stand the job, as am hale and well; and as for the poor young lady there, why, bless your heart it would kill her."

But her Ladyship took no notice of her. 'Well, she says to the young lassie, you hear what he says; are you ready to begin?"

And the lassie gave a little sigh, a heart-breaking little sigh, and she says in a feeble voice; 'Go on.'

'But,' says I, for I wanted to have an excuse to be of the job, 'I wouldn't do it under a hundred pounds.'

'Oh,' says she, 'then you shall have a hundred guineas.'

That was a temptation, mind you, to a chap as wasn't much beforehand in the world, and hadn't ever had so much as ten pounds in his pocket at once all his life. But I was sorry I took the job after all.

'I mun have my supper,' I says, 'first, and think about it.'

'Ring, Amelie,' says she to the maid; 'and order up a tray.'

And a bang-up supper I had in the little sittingroom; a chicken and champagne, and what they call a cure-or-so, out of a brown jug; but I didn't think much o'that; and I'd sooner call it kill-or-so, if I were given it a name, for eh, it did make my head sing above a bit, and I only took a gill of it, to see what it were like.

Well, when I'd done my supper, I were taken into the young lady's room, and I began the job. I took it up bit by bit, washed it in spirits of wine, combed it out hair by hair, and so I went on hour by hour. There was nought for it but patience and hard work. She seemed to doze a bit, the poor lass, ever and again; but work as gently as I would, it must have given her a deal of pain. She'd sigh a little now and then, and give a little soft moan sometimes; but oh, she bore it all, all her weariness and pain for all the suffering and trouble that were in her eyes—she bore it like an angel from heaven. The old woman sat beside us for an hour, till she got so sleepy she couldn't keep her eyes open; and then she beckons to the maid to come and sit in her place, and she goes off to her comfortable bed, I suppose; and by-and-by the maid goes fast asleep, and everything seemed asleep but me and the lassie. There wasn't a sound but the wind sighing among the trees outside, and the murmur of the river falling over the weir.

Well, the job went on, and still as it went on the lassie seemed to grow weaker and weaker, and then a big awful fear came into my throat. She were dying under my hands.

Conscience says to me: "Joshua" says she, "you're killing that nice fine young gal you're killing her for a hundred guineas"—"Hold thy tongue," I says, "It's no such thing. It's her mother's doing," says I,—"If she be her mother, her breast's are as hard as adamant." But it were no use. Conscience has at me again. "Joshua!" she says, "it's you who are killing the poor lassie. If you were not at the job, they could get nobody else to do it. Joshua! throw thy comb and scissors into the fire.'

"A'm dommed if I don't too!" says I quite sudden-like with a clatter as I thought'd wake up the maid, but she slept too sound. "There goes a hundred guineas," says I. But now ye should ha' seen the look as crept over the lassie's face when she saw what I were about. Her great eyes softened and filled with tears and she put out a little white hand out of the wraps, and I took it in mine, and says I: "My dear, do you care so much about your hair, that you'd lose the beautiful life God Almighty's given you, and the sweet bright days that may follow?

'Oh,' but she says, 'mother!"

'Mother be——' Eh, I'm feared I said a bad word there. 'Do *you* care?' says I, aye just like that—'do *you* care?' says I.

And she shook her head. Well, I picked up my scissors again, and in a jiffy all the beautiful hair was lying on the floor; and the poor head was dressed with soft dressing, and I'd waked the maid, and had her missis put to bed, right and tight, and then I gives her a kiss, yes, by——, I did. I, Joshua Creecher, kissed the lady Felicia Fellixtowe, ay, and I says, God bless her, as if I'd been her father. And she calls me as I was going away, and she says in a little whisper: 'I've got no money; take the hair.'

The maid let me out by the back staircase, without anybody hearing us; and away I went over hill and dale, as tired and as happy as a man could be. But I were sorry about the hundred guineas too.

Well, it were about six months after that, a tall, nice-looking young chap came into my shop, and says he: 'Creecher,' says he, 'have you got a nice plait of hair, real golden hair, as you could sell to a lady as is going to court?"

So, says I, "Well, no;" for I never meant to sell the hair as the young lady gave me, never.

"Well, but," says he, "you haven't sold it, have you?

"What business is it of yours?" says I.

"My dear," says he, running out to the carriage it's gone!"

"O Creecher, how could you! she says, looking out of the window a little bit put out, but so sweet, too, bless her pretty face! Ay, it was Lady Felicia herself, as bonny as a fairy!

"Why, your Ladyship!" says I. "Well, I'm pleased to see you. Bless you! I've kept your hair for you, my dear, and I've done it all up in the most beautiful way. Come in, my Lord," says I,

Oh, I'm not a lord," says he; "I'm only plain Jack Thompson of the Holt;" and says he: "Creecher, I owe her to you my boy."

"Why, how's that?" says I.

Says he: "The Dook of Dovencourt were wild to have her, and they say he'd asked Lord Cromer, her father, for her the very night she was burned; but when he heard she'd lost her hair, and was likely to be disfigured, he cried off, else they'd have forced her into it; but then I stepped in and carried her away."

"Ay," says I, "and much joy I wish you, Colonel Thompson," says I; "and hope you'll accept this hair, sir, as a wedding present."

"All right!" he says, "Creecher;" but he left a bit of paper on my counter. It was a cheque for a hundred guineas.

So I didn't lose by the job, after all. And the carriage comes for me every fortnight, to take me to the Holt, to do the hair of the young people there; but they come so fast that I say they'll overmaster me.

Home Amusement.

Many very pretty little chemical experiments may be made by the young people, which will amuse and astonish those around them. As for instance, with so simple an article as red cabbage, a very beautiful effect can be rendered in the following manner: Cut three leaves of cabbage into small pieces and after placing them in a basin, pour a pint, of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take four wine glasses; into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of Soda; into a third the same quantity of a strong solution of alum; and let the fourth glass remain empty. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly become a beautiful red; that in the glass containing the soda will be a fine green; that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green, it will immediately change to red; and on adding a little of solution of soda to the red it will assume a fine green; thus showing the action of acids and alkalies on vegetable blues.

AN acorn suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of water in a hyacinth glass, will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upwards its straight and tapering stem with beautiful green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way on the mantle-shelf of a room, is a very elegant and interesting object.

A LADY in Marseilles has sued a hair-dresser for two thousand francs' damages. He had offered to dye her brown hair red, and, in consequence of his operations, it turned violet. She was obliged to have her head shaved.

AT EVENING TIME.

The old nest swings on the leafless tree,
The red sun sets in the west;
I think that like two brown birds are we,
Left last in the empty nest.

All the young ones are afar and away,
Each sings with its chosen mate;
Twilight is closing our lightsome day,
Though the crimson flush lasts late.

'Tis a trembling step comes down the path
You could not so lightly tread;
Changed is our thought of the grave old earth
That is keeping in trust our dead.

O comely face, that I knew so fair!
Soft cheeks, that are sunken now,
I love the gray in your faded hair,
The lines on your thoughtful brow.

The past grows a book to understand
The future has gifts to bring,
As I sit by the fire and hold your hand,
And finger the worn gold ring.

By own true wife! who is dearer now
For all that the years resign—
For the timid love, for the spoken vow
For the home that was yours and mine;

For hopes we shared, and for tears we shed,
For comfort in days o'ercast;
For the trust that we held to meet our dead
When the shades of life are past.

Griefs that are over left us a gift,
They lit us a lamp of light;
Soon shall God's sunshine clear through the lift,
And there shall be no more night.

Close to my side, dear wife that I love,
With your thin hand fast in mine;
So will we wait for the light above,
Till the morning star shall shine.

THE FASHIONS.

FURS.

The fashionable set of furs for the approaching winter will consist of a long boa and a small round muff slightly larger than those worn last year. Fur collars are out of stole, but are occasionally ordered for elderly ladies, and for country use where greater warmth is required. Cuffs are not to be found at the furriers.' The favorite fur cloak is a sacque of very simple shape; large capes and clumsy mantles of fur are seldom seen. There is little changes in the prices of furs except in sealskin, which is much more expensive than formerly.

LYNX, BLACK MARTEN, ETC.

There is a fancy at present for various black furs, and these have superseded in a measure the standard mink sets. The long, glossy black fur known as black morten or Alaska sabie is the popular fur for general use. It is worn both for colors and for mourning, and it is within the reach of people of moderate means, as a long round boa and muff cost from $25 to $35. Black lynx sets are new this winter. This is a finer, silkier, more lustrous fur than black Marten, is entirely without color, and costs about $30 a set for the best quality.

FOX FURS AND CHINCHILLA.

Fox furs have become very fashionable for expensive dressy furs. The most desirable of these is the silver-fox—a long blue-gray fleece with occasional tips of white. This is a fragile fur, light, and not very warm; but a set of it looks exceedingly handsome when worn with a black velvet cloak trimmed with a border of the fur. The muff and boa cost $150. Black fox fur is very expensive, a small muff costing $300. Few boas are made of this fur as the fleece is very light, and when sewed in a round boa it falls open and discloses the brown hairs in a way that produces a poor effect.

SEAL-SKIN SACQUES

The favorite fur garment of the season will be a seal-skin sacque. Such a garment, with a muff trimmed to correspond, costs $250 and $275. Plain seal sacques cost from $75 to $175, but seal-skin is higher than last year's quotations, and the low-priced cloaks are not very desirable. It is better economy to pay $90 or $100 than $75 for these garments. A partial test for seal-skin is to smooth the fur with the hand, rubbing it against the grain; if the fur resists this pressure, rising roughly afterward, it is of good quality; but if it remains smooth and flat, beware of it. Seal boas are flat, and cost from $9 to $15 when made short; long boas are $15 or $20; seal muffs are worth from $11 to $18. A set of fine Shetland seal costs $60.

ASTRAKHAN.

Astrakhan cloaks and sets are not made up in quantities, as they have lost favor. They are so comfortable, however, that ladies who have them will continue to wear them, and they are especially suitable for mourning. They are so greatly reduced in price that a sacque of the Persiani, fine, glossy, and watered like moire silk, may now be obtained for $125, when its former price was $200.

SABLE.

Russia sable is too costly to be effected by the introduction of novelties. Sable muffs are quite large, lined with silk of the color of the fur, and instead of having fur tassels, the newest fancy is to finish them with bows of thick faille ribbons, fringed at the ends and ornamented on each loop and streamer with passementerie leaves or stars. Such a muff costs $400 or $500. The boa to match is a yard and three-fourths long, finished with two fur tips at each end. $1,100 buys a fine set. Hudson Bay Sable sets are made in the same style, and cost from $150 to $350.

FUR TRIMMINGS AND LININGS.

Silver-fox is the most fashionable fur trimming for velvet cloaks and costumes. As its fleece is very long and light, a border should be cut only a half an inch wide on the pelt, and this will give over two inches of fur on the right side. Such a border costs from $12 to $15 a yard. There is a common gray fox fur much browner than silver-fox but its best qualities are sometimes found with silvery bluish tinges, and these are sold to the uninitiated as silver-fox. This costs from $2 to $4 a yard. Black marten borders are preferred for trimming cloth cloaks, cashmere, and other woolen fabrics. This is also cut half an inch wide on the leather side, and costs $2 $3 or $4 a yard, according to its quality.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

Walking coats for children in short clothes will be made of black velveteen, and of white, gray, and pearl-colored cashmere. These are made in new style, with pleatings in the back holding the fullness there, instead of being gored as formerly. Cords on the edge and embroidery are the trimmings. Elaborately made in Lyons velvet, with pink satin facings, these cost $50; in velveteen, from $20 to $25.

White still remains the favorite dress for small girls even for midwinter. There is, however, a caprice this fall for the sailor suits of navy blue flannel introduced in the spring.

Party dresses for girls of 6 or 8 years are made up of narrow puffed gcres formed entirely of insertion and edging of narrow Valencienne. The corsage is half-low and square, and has a sash of wide ribbon passing under the left arm and tied on the left shoulder, from whence hang long ends. Without the sash, and made in the Italian Valenciennes, which so admirably imitates real lace, these cost $45; a colored silk under-slip is included in this price.

For boys not yet in trowsers, the kilt suit is universal. It is made of ladies' cloth, blue, brown, or green, with silk facings and thistle buttons of gilt. Price from $12 to $18.

Dress suits for boys from seven to ten years are of green or blue cloth; the jacket is faced with silk, has a collar, and falls open below to show the vest beneath. The prices range from $22 to $25. Boys of nine or ten years wear long pantaloons.

THE OVERCOAT FOR BOYS

is a double-breasted sack of soft, thick beaver, either blue or brown, with a velvet collar. The edges are simply bound for large boys; a fur border is on overcoats for very small boys. The Alpine felt hat is worn by boys of all sizes. Scotch turbans are also fashionable. These have turned up brim with a pointed crown, caught down in the side by a tassel. Cloth turbans cost from $1,25 to $2,50; velvet turbans are $3,50 or $4. [Harper's Bazar.

BURNING OF A BALLOON.

A Man Becomes Entangled in the Ropes, and Falls From the Height of 300 Feet—Death Instantly Ensues.

(From the DeKalb (Ill.) News, Oct. 25.)

ing from the very top of the balloon, Quickly the shout went up, "The balloon is on fire!" and, as those near by began to retreat, the horses were also driven here and there to escape all danger. The dry cambric and its covering began burning, first slowly, then the flames spread, and upward and onward went the fire, a premonition by this time overtaking the spectators, every one present feeling that some fearful, if not fatal, calamity would result. Scarcely had the flames burst out, however, before an aperture of two or three feet was made where the guy-rope holding the unwieldly thing crossed it, and now the rope burst off, and away to the southward shoots the balloon, carrying with it in its course Mr. Michael McMann, a laborer assisting in the inflation. Being near the basket as it started off, he became entangled, and, hanging with one foot inside the basket, his hands holding to the ropes, he thus ascended for perhaps 100 feet, and regained a position in the basket, which again hung sideways, and in another minute he was hanging to the ropes alone, at a height of probably not less than 300 feet. Now his strength gives way, his presence of mind deserts him, and in another minute, the poor man is seen falling to the earth—an awful, a painful sight, filling with horror and consternation the four or five hundred spectators on the grounds. But the suspense was only for a moment, as it were; he, who, but a little time before, was in the enjoyment of his faculties, had descended to the earth, nearly in a standing position, from 300 hundred feet in mid-air, until, when near terra firma, he fell backward, striking the ground with his back with such force as to produce a concussion heard some distance away, and Mr McMann, familiarly known as "Big Mike," was dead—utterly crushed, the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils—leaving a wife and children who depended upon the father's labor for a living.

The balloon alighted but a few rods outside of the Fair Grounds, and was soon consumed, a loss of several hundred dollars to Mr. Denniston.

A Big Joke on Waterford—Armed Men Lying in Wait for the Bank Robbers.

The Directors of the Bank of Waterford met on Sunday to consider some important matters in relation to the recent burglary. It had been noised about the village that the nine robbers were to appear masked and unrecognizable at the meeting, and that they were to deliver up the stolen bonds and compromise the burglary. This queer story was swallowed by some of the gullible ones, and straightway a number of the sufferers agreed among themselves that they would have satisfaction for their loss at all events. Armed to the teeth, they surrounded the bank building, and waited the arrival or departure of the masked burglars, with a full and honest intention of shooting them on the spot. When the conference of directors broke up, and no robbers appeared, the revengeful village folks, satisfied that they had been hoaxed, withdrew, to their homes. The revelation caused much merriment among the bank officers when it leaked out. Seriously, it is the general belief that the robbers will compromise within a month.

RESPONSES to prayers and sermons may be good if they come in at the right place. Not so, however, came in response, recently, to a minister in an American church. He had come down from the pulpit to invite a stranger in one of the pews to preach for him, but was unsuccessful. "Brethren," said he, "I invited Brother S——— to preach, but he declines!" "Thank God!" roared out a man from the middle of the church.

AT SOCIETY Hill, S. C., after the war, three widow ladies, who were in great want, sent to some Charleston merchants an inquiry whether they could obtain glass jars and sugar on on a credit, for the purpose of making preserves, to see if they could make any money out of the business. The credit was given, the preserves made and shipped to New York city and sold. They found the business profitable. At the present time forty families are supported at Society Hill by this industry alone, commenced by three enterprising widows.

THE VERY LAST OF THE SERVANTS' STRIKE.

A house-maid I wanted to hire,
A modest young woman, and ready;
And 'twas always my special desire
That she should be pious and steady

One came; and "My lady," says she,
I hope you won't make no objection
To let me go out and take tea,
As my spirit is prone to dejection?

"Your Butler I met on the stairs;
Your footman I saw as I came—
I thought I perceived he'd gray hairs
And the baker's *decidedly* lame!

"Arter all, perhaps, I shan't come agin,
Or think of your place any more
For I find that you put up a chain,
And at eight you lock your hall door.

"Then how could I go out alone?
On my Sunday out how have a spree?
You'd best get some dowdy old crone,
For your place, ma'am won't suit such as me!"

LADY.

"Young woman! you've talked till I'm tired;
One mistake you have made, do you see—
You came here to be hired
And you think you are hiring me!"

VARIETIES.

A CONTEMPORARY thinks that the man who advertised a dog for sale, and described it as A1, should have described the beast as K9.

NEXT Saturday the business manager of the Grand Opera House, New York, will let loose six thousand toy balloons from that establishment, as an advertisement.

A WEDDING is to come off in Philadelphia in December with twelve bridesmaids, all attired by Worth, of Paris. The bride's dress will be of Belgian lace and cost $9,000 in gold.

A NEW rifle, the invention of a Wortemburg gunsmith, is attracting the attention of the Prussian Government. It is said to be capable of firing 26 shots per minute, and to have a range of over 1,300 yards.

IT will be interesting for Americans to hear that they have struck oil near Schwabweller, in Alsace, and a company of German capitalists have acquired these petroleum wells.

A YOUNG burglar was brought into a New York court, the other day, streaked from head to foot with bar soap. He had been obliged to cut through a mass of it in his enterprises, and the proof of his guilt stuck to him.

IN respect to Mr. Beecher, the London Echo says: "The New Yorkers keep a pet clergyman, whose doings are as carefully chronicled by their journals as those of royalty are by the Court Circular. It must be added that they are often original enough to be recorded."

OUT in Indiana the other day a man was awarded a premium for a two-year-old colt, when the animal he entered was a horse eight years old. The owner had a colt in a pasture and sent a man to bring him to the fair; the man made a mistake and took the eight-year-old horse, which was in the same pasture, and the committee "put him through."

BOYS who sell cigars on the cars will have to look ont for the new instructions from Washington. It has been decided to allow them to sell only from properly stamped packages under a special receipt as dealers. The sales must also be made exclusively in the smoking car, and the receipts must state the route over which the dealer travels and the number of the car.

A GERMAN marble-cutter of Albany has instituted a suit against a well-known dealer for payment of wages. The workman was instructed to cut upon a tombstone, "Let her soul rest in peace," but being cramped for space he abreviated the sentence thus. "Let her soul r. i. p." The person who ordered the stone would not accept it, and it was returned to the owner.

THE Evening Wisconsin of the 23d says: One day last week—Friday, we believe a woman named Jones, who resides between Cambria and Randolph, in Columbia county, missed her little boy, and on searching for him, found that he had climbed to the top of a windmill recently erected, and was sitting on the staging around the fans. The shock of seeing the child at such an altitude so frightened the mother that she fell backwards, and when those who were near by came to her they found her dead. She has a sister, it is said, residing in this city. The boy came down on his own accord without the slightest injury, a motherless child.

A CORRESPONDENCE has just taken place between the acting manager respectively of a London West end theatre and an eminent West end milliner. The latter wrote: "If you are now issuing any complimentary orders for your theatre, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies and gentlemen of our house? By doing so you may rely upon them being used by fashionable and well dressed persons." The manager replied: "If you are now issuing any complimentary black silk dresses, may I ask you to circulate a few through me for the ladies of this theatre? By doing so you may rely on their being made up fashionably and worn by ladies of good appearance and figure."

RUSSIAN peasant women, according to a writer in the current number of Scribner's Monthly, have not a very enviable lot: He says: "Within doors the peasant women are quite as busy as the men without; indeed, they often share in the work of the fields. They pull and dress the flax. They spin and weave and bleach the linen. They bake and brew and put up preserves and cordials of the wild fruit, or of the raspberries and black currants, that, with care, will grow in almost every garden. They make course woollen cloth and felt for rags and winter boots and mittens. They knit stockings. They fashion the sheepskins in shoubas. They hemstitch the ends of towels and table cloths, and work them with flaxthread in various patterns and finish them with knotted fringe or with lace of their own make—patient drudges—often the real saints of the calendar—but whose recognition and reward are not of this world. Occasionally one is seen with an exquisitely fair and lovely face, but as a rule they have far less beauty than the men, and their poor, rough attire when abroad—shapeless boots, scanty skirts, jackets of sheepskin or wadded cloth and hoodlike handkerchiefs—would obscure the charms of Venus herself."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1872.

REMEMBER this is the last day during which you can register to vote at the Presidential election.

A GRAND howl from the administration bull pups at Miss ANNIE DICKINSON is now in order.

IT looks very much as if Georgia will elect an unbroken Democratic delegation, nine members of Congress on the 5th of November.

IN Indiana the so-called "straight-out Democratic" ticket received 130 votes. The total vote was 377,000. The official majority for HENDRICKS is 1,148. MORTON called HENDRICKS "a minority Governor," but he has 1,000 majority over all!

THE only negro who ran for any office on any ticket in Ohio was a man named BUNCH, living in Toledo, and the Grantites laid him out as cold as a crowbar. They have no use for the negro except as a machine, and a repeater at that, to vote for them.

"BRICK" POMEROY has dropped CHARLES O'CONOR in disgust saying O'CONOR does not deserve even one vote for the Presidency, that "he is more of a coward than a leader." "BRICK" should now join his friend TWEED and help GRANT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the protest of the entire body of American missionaries residing in Egypt and many prominent men of the country, GRANT still retains BUTLER as U. S. Consel-General. It is generally believed that GRANT is afraid of Ben. BUTLER, the uncle of the Consel, or he would have removed him long since.

ONE of the most humiliating signs of the times, is the spirit of servility which pervades the Republican press towards GEN. GRANT. They imitate the lick-spittle-ism of court journals employed to record the daily health, personal appearance and movements of their royal masters. When they cease to cringe and favor and flatter, they are dismissed.

THE Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON, in his speech at Chicago, thus eloquently expressed the lofty patriotism which inspires the Liberal movement: "We have been told that the significance of this great movement is reconciliation and purification. It is this, and it is more, We have been told that it means a just Administration of Constitutional law. It is this, and it is more. Its chief significance, its highest value is this, that, underlying the struggles of parties in our country, and animating those struggles too, there is a spirit of patriotism and love of country which rises supreme in the presence of the peril of the country, and brings a stillness over every other aspiration except for its safety. That spirit is abroad in the land now; that spirit speaks to Democrats and Republicans now."

THE Hon. L. D. SHOEMAKER of the XIIth Congressional District of Pennsylvania is a pretty good specimen of the average GRANT politician. He has been in Congress, and wants to go again; so he chose Scranton one of the chief cities in his District, as a likely place in which to buy votes. The judges of election swear that the Honorable SHOEMAKER offered to bride them to "count him in" when making up the election returns. The offer was naked, open and explicit; there is no getting away from the evidence which we print in another column. Other witnesses swear that they were offered various sums to vote for SHOEMAKER, and the ambitious Congressman, with his own hands, distributed small "presents" about the polls. It will interest some to know that the ruling rate for a HARTRANFT vote was $3.50; that for SHOEMAKER varies from $5 to $2 50. Of course SHOEMAKER was elected and there are pious people in Boston and elsewhere who call this sort of thing "a great moral triumph!"

PRESUMPTION.

A portion of the Democracy of the Fourth District, Philadelphia, met a short time since and formally denounced Alderman M'MULLEN and SAMUEL JOSEPHS for their conduct in the last canvass. To meet this a counter meeting was called, in which JOSEPHS figured, and made a speech, which for brazen faced impudence has never been excelled. He said:

"At Reading, Alderman McMullen and I could have nominated General Cass, but we came to the rescue of Buckalew, and, by our influence, made him the nominee. Does any man dare to say that we nominated this man uncorruptible, for corrupt motives?

The great Democratic party of Pennsylvania in the hands and at the disposal of JOSEPHS and M'MULLEN! They defeated Gen. CASS and their influence nominated BUCKALEW! These two worthies voted for BUCKALEW on the sixth ballot when it was certain he would be nominated, and never at any moment of time exercised any influence outside of a few from their own city who were in the market. Their own district shows how true they were to the man they boast of nominating, and thus rescuing him from the hands of Gen. CASS.

NEW PHASE OF TYRANNY.

The understrappers of the President are mounting their high horses pretty lively in New York. On Saturday last, a fellow named STAHL, who is acting as a GRANT canvasser, called at the residence of a Mr. HEINRICH, and demanded of him the names of all the male voters residing in the tenement. He first demanded of HEINRICH his full name, and the latter answered him properly. He then wanted to know how long he had been living in the United States, to which he also made a courteous reply. The next inquiry was as to HEINRICH'S age. At this point he became indignant, and demanded by what right the visitor put such personal and impertinent questions to him. The unknown then said he was obtaining information about election affairs, whereupon he ordered him to leave his premises, and ushered him gently to the door. As the man was going out he pulled back the lappel of his coat and showed a badge, shouting out at the same time that he was a supervisor of election and would have Mr. HEINRICH arrested. About one o'clock, just after eating his dinner, a ring was heard at the front door bell, and on answering it what was his astonishment to find his house surrounded by a crowd of ten or twelve men, one of whom exhibited a paper and announced that it was a warrant for his arrest. Mr. HEINRICH said he had done nothing to warrant such a proceeding, and protested against being taken off. His protestations passed unheeded, however, and he was hurried into a close carriage which stood at the front entrance and driven up town. His custodians stopped at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the Twenty-fourth street side, and marched him through the private corridor to a parlor used as Commissioner Davenport's headquarters. On being confronted by Davenport. Mr. HEINRICH said:

"Your Honor, what is the charge against me? What have I been guilty of?"

DAVENPORT told him he was charged with obstructing one of his supervisors of election, and would be required to give bail in $5,000, with two sureties. Mr. HEINRICH intimated that he could get $1,000,000 bail if fair time was given him, and asked the Commissioner to accept Mr. REGELMANN, a well known and wealthy flour merchant on the east side of the city, as his bondsman. Mr. HEINRICH had induced the election officers to stop on their way up town at the place of business of Mr. REGELMANN, whom he had got to accompany him on his involuntary journey. This gentlemen offered himself and was interrogated by DAVENPORT as to his property, which he testified to be worth forty times the amount of the bail specified. Subsequently DAVENPORT pronounced him a suitable surety. Mr. HEINRICH said he could easily procure another bondsman, or half a dozen if wanted, if he was allowed sufficient opportunity. Without vouchsafing any reply, DAVENPORT turned to his officers and told them to put him into Ludlow Street Jail. This closed the star chamber proceedings at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Mr. HEINRICH was left in charge of Marshal TURNER and one or two assistants, to whom DAVENPORT handed a warrant of commitment, issued under his authority as United States Commissioner. The news of his confinement spread like wildfire through the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, where he is widely known, being a GREELEY leader there.

It is believed that DAVENPORT'S action is prompted by a desire to intimidate the German GREELEY voters in New York city. Mr. HEINRICH is very well known among them, having resided and voted in one place for twenty-one years. He was a councilman from his district, and wields great influence among his German fellow citizens. He is an ardent supporter of Mr. GREELEY, and has been working hard for his election.

We have no advice to give to any one how he shall act in any contingency, but we doubt whether this course of tyranny will be submitted to by many men. This trick of the Radicals having their block committees clothed with the powers of a *repealed* act of Conpress is one which should create public indignation. Whether it will or not, depends upon the degree of hatred existing in the public mind towards insolent office-holders.

LET IT BE DONE "HONESTLY, THOROUGHLY AND CANDIDLY."

HON. S. J. RANDALL, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the State Committee, announces the appointment of those whose duty it will be to investigate the alleged frauds on the 8th of October. They have plenty of material to work upon and an energetic Chairman (VAUX), and if they can not succeed in ousting those who have received certificates of election, they can at least demonstrate to the world that the so-called "glorious triumph" is a fraud and that it was accomplished by money stolen from the people of this State and of the United States. Let no man be spared no matter whether he be Radical or Democrat. An honest investigation is demanded and the people will be satisfied with nothing less.

A LETTER from Governor HENDRICKS to the National Liberal Committee states that Indiana and Illinois are sure as fate for GREELEY, while Ohio is almost as sure.

MARA.

That very distinguished Radical officer, Mr. District Attorney SWOOPE, having gone to Philadelphia to defend professionally a criminal named MARA, it may not be regarded as at all outside of journalistic duty to inform the readers of THE POST who MARA is, and with what crime he is charged; and why in a city the ability of whose Bar has long been proverbial, it should be necessary to call the United States District Attorney from the performance of duties so congenial to his gentle soul, to defend a criminal in the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia.

More than a year ago an officer of the United States revenue, while quietly sitting in his office in Philadelphia, was shot in broad day-light. HUGH MARA and one DOUGHERTY were the assassins. DOUGHERTY made his escape, but MARA was arrested, tried, and convicted. After some time DOUGHERTY returned *and was murdered*. MARA was pardoned by Gov. GEARY, the dishonored and dishonorable man who holds his office as the result of fraud.

The pardoned MARA recently shot another man, and has just been tried and convicted for this new offense. Before he is sentenced, honest people wish him to tell all he knows of the first offense, but as certain "gentlemen of respectability and standing" would be affected by such disclosures, he is kept in such close confinement that access cannot be had to him, for fear he too might make an affidavit which would implicate leading Radicals in Philadelphia. MARA holds in his breast criminal secrets of great value to the United States government, calculated to enable its officers to break up a vast conspiracy to defraud its revenue, and for attempting to unravel which MARA and DOUGHERTY endeavored to kill a faithful officer.

The counsel of MARA is the attorney for the very government those men have been defrauding; and instead of aiding to bring the criminals to justice, he abandons for the time his professional duties here, and travels three hundred and fifty miles to defend the agent of the men who are defrauding the Government; whose attorney he is? May we not hope that he will insist upon his client making a clean breast of it, and in aiding the Government to bring his fellows to justice. We fear that Mr. SWOOPE does not so consider his duty.

Honest men hoped that MARA'S trial would elicit why and at whose instance he shot BROOKS, the revenue officer. What influences were brought to bear on GEARY to pardon him? Who paid him for shooting BILL MCMULLIN? How, of all lawyers in Pennsylvania, BUCHER SWOOPE should accept a retainer in his behalf?

MARA has been convicted of the felonious assault and battery, but how long he will remain behind the prison bars is only known to GEARY and his conscience keepers. The Ring in Philadelphia is a power in the land, and as full of mystery as of power; but after the presidential election, we will find how this affair results.

THE PRESIDENT IN WALL STREET.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the speech of Hon. JAMES BROOKS of New York, made at New Haven (Conn.) a few days since. The Table referred to by Mr. BROOKS, gives a list of the stocks affected by the President's extraordinary order, and the advance in each; showing that *somebody* made a clear profit of *Forty-one millions five hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars* by that operation, just in time to operate with this money or a portion of it in the Pennsylvania election.

The speech is worthy of a close and careful perusal.

THE power of the U. S. Supervisors at the Election is a question of much importance. For the purpose of general information we copy an extract from the Act of Congress of June 10, 1872.

That *the supervisors therein provided shall have no power to make arrests*, OR TO PERFORM OTHER DUTIES THAN TO BE IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF THE OFFICERS HOLDING THE ELECTION, AND TO WITNESS ALL THEIR PROCEEDINGS *including the counting of the votes and the making of a return thereof.*

THE prospect in Illinois is thus outlined in a letter from Chicago to a New York journal;

Here in Illinois the prospect is good for carrying the State for Greeley. People living in other States think that 51,000 majority for Grant cannot be overcome, but they do not comprehend the liberal strength here. There are but two prominent Republicans in Illinois, beside those renominated for Congress on the Grant ticket, of national or even State reputation who now support Grant. They are John Logan and Governor Oglesby. The latter is nominated by the Grantites for Governor, while the former never was a Republican until the Democracy could no longer elect him to Congress. He was the author of a measure in the Illinois Legislature to sell free negroes into slavery, if they should settle in the State of Illinois. He is also proved to have raised a company to go into the rebel army at the beginning of the war, and to have then deserted them. This is proven by the sworn affidavits of several members of the company. On the liberal side in Illinois are found half of the Grant electors in 1868, the entire State ticket elected with Lincoln in 1830, save poor Yates; the entire ticket elected with Lincoln in 1864, save Oglesby; the present State officers, save the treasurer and auditor; besides many Republican ex Congressmen, the Hon. Lyman Trumbull and the Hon. John F. Farnsworth, present members of Congress, and thirty thousand other Republicans now enrolled in liberal clubs. Among the prominent supporters of GREELEY is a brother of Gen. John A. Rawlins.

THAT corrupt old scoundrel, SIMON CAMERON, thinks he owns New York as well as Pennsylvania. In a letter to BLANTON DUNCAN he says:

"I would not advise any one to bet on elections or anything else, but there is one thing certain—we will carry New York by a majority that will not only astonish our friends, but astonish Europe. Have no fears for New York City."

Democratic State Committee Rooms.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 26, 1872.

In obedience to instructions from the State Committee, as set forth in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Committee be authorized to appoint a committee to investigate all alleged frauds committed in October, and to prosecute upon reasonable and probable cause,

I have appointed the following-named gentlemen, who will respectively take notice of their selection. Those residing outside of the city of Philadelphia will at once enter into correspondence with Hon. Richard Vaux, 520 Walnut street, Philadelphia:

Hon. RICHARD VAUX, Chairman.
John O. James, Esq., Philadelphia.
J. Rinaldo Sank, Philadelphia.
Henry S. Hugert, Philadelphia.
Geo. R. Berrell, Philadelphia.
Hon. H. B. Wright, Luzerne.
Hon. John D. Stiles, Lehigh.
Daniel Nieman, Esq., Northampton.
Wm. D. Moore, Esq., Allegheny.
Jos. S. Lare, Esq., Allegheny.
E. B. Dougherty, Esq., Beaver.
R. L. Muench, Esq, Dauphin.
Wm. H. Witte, Esq., Montgomery.
Henry Carpenter, Esq., Lancaster.
H. J. Hendler, Esq., Schuylkill.
John B. Bratton, Esq, Cumberland.
Jos. Hemphill, Esq., Chester.
Nathan C. James, Esq., Bucks.
Wm. S. Black, Esq., Lawrence.
D. W. Hutchinson, Esq, Erie.
R. B. Brown, Clarion.

The Chairman (Mr. VAUX) is herewith empowered to add to the number of said committee whenever he shall deem the same expedient.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
Chairman.

THE Cumberland county Democratic Committee recently expelled two of its members, E. J. MCCUNE and GILSON SMITH, whom it was alleged are working for GRANT by professing to be "straight-out" Democrats. The resolutions as printed by the Carlisle *Volunteer* are as follows:

Whereas, E. J. M'Cune and Gilson Smith, members of this Committee, representing Shippensburg township, have proven recreant to their trust, and unfaithful to the confidence reposed in them by the Democratic party, and have proven themselves traitors to all their pledges and promises, by openly and secretly opposing the Democratic State ticket and part of the county ticket. Therefore,

IT IS pleasant to see that American eloquence is appreciated abroad. The London papers thus republish one of President GRANT'S finest efforts:

A SPEECH OF GENERAL GRANT.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that during President Grant's late visit to Philadelphia he was serenaded on September 26th by the merchants who had been holding a meeting at Concert Hall. The President responded as follows: "Gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia: You have heard much better speeches to-night than I could make if I were so inclined. I am very glad to see you, and am pleased to hear that you have been to listen to such fine speeches."

A SPEECH ON FINANCES.

Hon. James Brooks at New Haven.

Hon. James Brooks, October 18th, addressed the business men and others at New Haven upon "Politics as conected with Business"—and in the course of his address, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The currency of this country has been so ordered, or iso disordered, as to give the few—especily the few in the secret—a control almost absolute over the nominal values, the prices, and the exchanges of property, over gold and silver as the representativ of the property.

A recent operation in Wall street, one of the worst I have ever known there, will best illustrate what I mean. Combinations are made there to make greenbacks and gold scarce, or plenty, as the seculators desire. Under a well ordered currency, with an honest, straightforward administration of it, no three or four men, no matter if great capitalists, could make money scarce or plenty. Well, Oct. 4th, greenbacks and gold having been made scarce in Wall street, artificially of course, gold being high and stocks low, the Government was invoked to interfere. I am not going here to dwell upon that interference, the peril of it, sometimes, and the power of it, at all times; I am not going to say it was wise or unwise, right or wrong, for on all that men may differ; but I am going to make an expos upon which honest men cannot differ. Government, or the Administration of the Government, October 4, did not deal fairly with the country, did not deal fairly with either Republicans or Democrats, in concealing from all, or making known only to a few, on a Friday and Saturday what it did, and intended to do on the Monday following.

October 4, two distinguished gentlemen—distinguished for their operations in Wall street and in Washington—were in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, (the Secretary not being in Washington administering the Treasury, but in his more appropriate alling of stumping in Indiana) Mr. Boutwell is a bitter partisan—a fanatic in whatsoever he believes, and ever carrying out his measures and principles fanatically—but he never makes money for himself in administering the Treasury, or allows others to do so, though others frequently used him. What was agreed to be done on Friday and Saturday in Washington would doubtless have been done if Mr. Boutwell had been attending to his own Treasury business in lieu of stumping in Indiana—but it would have been done fairly, openly, and above-board, for the benefit of all Republicans in Wall street as well as for all Democrats, whereas what was done was done by Gen. Grant's own interference with the Treasury, upon the solicitation of two New York Bankers and Brokers, and the fact was kept secret from all others but their own clique, until the Monday following.

The Government operators in the secret began to operate and to profit on their secret late Friday afternoon,—and they had from Friday, Oct. 4, to Oct. 7—Monday—secretly to operate in, not only in New York, but in New Haven, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and elsewhere. On Saturday, other Wall street operators began to see from the operations of the pets and favorites of the Government that something was in the wind; and some followed suit, and profited thereby, but the secret was not publicly known to the whole street, or to the country, till Oct. 7—Monday.

Now what was that great secret, that invaluable secret, by the possession of which millions could be made at the expense of a country kept ignorant of it? Mr. Boutwell in September had given out his usual notice in advance of how much gold he would sell in October, and how many bonds he would buy. That was a notice purporting to be published in good faith, in which all operators in gold, or buyers of bills or exchange, could rely, but it turned out to be only a delusion, for on Monday, October 7, it was officially announced that the Government would sell $5,000,000 in gold and buy $5,000,000 in bonds, in addition to the official notice heretofore given. The effect was electrical in Wall street, and not only there, but among moneyed men all over the country, with the additional hint, that if this did not do for the speculators, $44,000,000 of greenbacks would be re-issued to inflate the currency.

Now I am not going to indulge in any figures of speech on the table I hold in my hand and that I am about to submit to you, but in figures of fact, algebraic figures, mathematical demonstrations, which can no more be denied than that two and two are four, or three and two are five. I am going to show that the possession of this secret was worth millions to somebody, and the possessors, I have no doubt, made a million at the least—not all, it may be, for themselves—for an election took place in Pennsylvania on the Tuesday ensuing, with what results, effected by money and fraud, you are as well informed as I am. The table below shows the movements in stocks from Friday, October 4th to Friday, October 11th—the day I am addressing you here in New Haven—and the profits of two weeks' speculation to somebody—the chief profits of which doubtless were to those who had the great secret of Friday.

The comparison in the table is made with Friday, October 4th, 1872, when it was known privately that the Secretary would make a financial *coup d'etat* on Monday, October 7th, by a favored few in administrational circles. On Saturday, October 5th, it was freely reported in Wall street, early in the day, that the Government would sell five million dollars gold on Monday, and buy five million dollars bonds. Speculators generally covered their short contracts on the Stock Exchange, and bought stocks for a rise, thereby realizing large profits. In the gold room speculators sold out the gold they had on hand and went "short;" and, like their brethren on the Stock Exchange, made handsome sums of money. The securities named in the list are only those which are generally active on the Stock Exchange, and yet we find that the Government has succeeded in creating an inflation of forty-one million five hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars in less than two weeks. What would the inflation be if we should take the advance in the entire list of securities dealt in in Wall street? Certainly not less fifty million dollars. When the Treasury Department made this sudden and remarkable devation from its regular monthly programme for October, announced only a few days previous, money on call with the pledge of stock securities was worth as high as one-quarter of one per cent. per diem, or in plainer terms, ninety-one and one-quarter per cen. per annum, while prime mercantile paper was discounted in the open market at twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum. After the outflow of gold and greenbacks from the Treasury on account of this large operation, money on call on Wall street decined from 91¼ per cent. per annum to 5 and 6 per cent., with exceptions as low as 1 and 2 per cent., while mercantile paper decline l only from 12 and 15 per cent. to 9 and 12 per cent. Thus it will be seen that speculators were enabled to obtain money at a decline of about 85 per cent. per annum, while merchants could get it only 3 per cent. cheaper. This shows the complete farce of calling the Treasury gold sale and bond purchase a movement to assist the merchants. Gold on Friday, Oct. 14th, was 114¾ to 115, when the Treasury clique commenced to sell, and on Friday and Saturday many millions were sold "short" by those in the confidence of the administration. Since then, gold has declined to 112½, and these people have covered their short contracts at large profit. Foreign exchange has advanced 2 per cent. in gold, which operates against the merchants who have to make remittances at this season.

PENNSYLVANIA CORRUPTION.

A Disgraceful Condition of Affairs in Luzerne County.

Congressman Shoemaker's Alleged Manipulations—How Money was Offered for Venal Purposes Before the Election—Judge Hoyt, Gaines Miller and Other Republicans Implicated by Direct Testimony.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 25, 1872.

The enthusiastic Beamish, of Scranton, appears determined to carry out his programme of prosecutions for alleged violations of the election laws at the recent election. It will be remembered that shortly after the counting of the votes in Luzerne county Beamish entered charges of bribery and corruption against Congressmen elect D. L. Shoemaker, Judge Hoyt, Collector of Internal Revenue and Chairman of the Republican County Committee; G. M. Miller, Collector of Taxes; O. T. Gaines, Assessor for Pittston; ex-Mayor Monies and Slocum, Postmaster at Scranton. Monies and Slocum appeared before Alderman Philbin in answer to the summons on Wednesday, the 16th inst., but owing to a deficiency in the testimony they were acquitted. Every body interested in politics at once became doubtful whether the other gentlemen alluded to would ever be brought to trial. On the 23d inst., however, it was apparent another move was on the tapis. When the Alderman's Court opened, Palmer, Shoemaker's counsel, stated that he didn't believe his client would put in an appearance; but the counsel engaged for the prosecution demanded that the case against the defendents should be proceeded with, and the court so ordered. Consequently the re-elected member of Congress had to be sent for, and, without that kind of coercion supposed to be inherent in a bench warrant, promptly appeared and took his place near his legal defender. After considerable consultation between the accused and counsel (Shoemaker being a lawyer of some impotance) they intimated their readiness to go on with the case.

CORCORAN COMES TO THE POINT.

The first witness was one Patrick Corcoran, a judge of election at Scranton, who in a lengthy statement deposed that while at Shoemaker's office, in this city, a few days before election, the latter offered him a ten dollar bill, which he took from his pocket in his presence; promised him more if he would roll him up a majority in the Twelfth ward of Scranton, where there were but six or seven Republicans out of 259 voters, and was surprised that some of his agents had not seen him (Corcoran) before. He was subsequently offered $175 to make the majority for Shoemaker sure in his district. Michael Judge, an Inspector of the Twelfth ward Third district of Scranton, who was present at the interview between Shoemaker and Corcoran, testified that the Congressman offered them each $10, at the same asking them to keep the money for a time as it might be traced as coming from his bank. Miller, he stated, met him at Hyde Park subsequently and offered him $50 to keep down the vote or make the seven Republican balance the 250 Democratic votes; and one John Stewart, of Lackawana, he alleged, offered to pay him $125 for the same purpose.

Corcoran, on being recalled, created a sensation. He averred that Shoemaker said to him, "Couldn't you manage to balance the vote in counting the tickets?" that Stewart told him he could "fix the votes in counting them and give a majority for Shoemaker as large as he wanted to;" and suddenly brightening up as by some mysterious force, he said triumphantly, "I told Stewart that it would look very badly to give Shoemaker a majority where there were but six or seven votes." Humprey Bradley, Daniel Lundy, Patrick Smith, Michael Murray, James Kilgallon, Christopher Eckhart, Wm. Burke. James Mullin, Thomas Sultry and others testified at great length to about the same effect, tending to implicate the defendants in violation of the election law. Mullin swore that a gentleman came to him at Scranton and

OFFERED HIM $1,500

if he would keep the vote of the Second ward of that city even for Shoemaker. Thus far the investigation did not partake of the character of the political joke it was at first said to be; and yesterday there was considerable uneasiness manifested at the nasty turn matters had taken.

When the justice opened court, at two o'clock, yesterday, the chief defendants, Messrs. Shoemaker, Hoyt and Gaines, appeared in person. The trio seemed less concerned in the business of the day than many of the idlers in court, and certainly less interested than certain office-holders of the district whose names may be mentioned hereafter. On motion a postponement in the cases of Shoemaker and Miller, and an investigation into the charges against Judge Hoyt and Gaines commenced. Hoyt acted as his own counsel, displaying a remarkable coolness considering the circumstances and surroundings of the inquiry.

DISGRACEFUL REVELATIONS.

A machinist named James M. Harrigan attempted to crush him at a blow. He detailed several conversations with the judge before the election with reference to an understanding that he was to "work" Blakeley township on the day of election and bribe the window men to give out Hartranft instead of Buckalew tickets; to act in Scranton as a general election cheat, and "work" the inspectors and judges. Moreover he swore that he had special interviews with Hoyt and Gaines touching the villiany he was to perpetrate; that he took money to blind his bargains, receiving on one occasion from Hoyt a letter containing

A CHECK FOR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS,

which he was to deliver and did deliver to a gentleman in Scranton, who would deposit for him (Harrigan) as a guarantee of good faith on the part of Hoyt & Co., to be paid over when he had accomplished all he promised to do. After "piling up the agony" in this style for about an hour, and putting the accused judge to considerable trouble in cross-examining him, he deliberately stated he had promised a thousand-fold more than he ever expected to perform, and that on the day of election, instead of attending to the business he had engaged in, feeling satisfied that things were quietly going to the bowwows, partly by the machinery he had assisted to set in motion, he went on a spree, enjoying himself in about the manner Nero is said to have done after he had set fire to Rome. If half uttered by this witness be true it will not only tend to convince people of the utter recklessness of political parties in this section in all matters touching elections, but will also raise the question why such men as he are not spending their valuable time in the Penitentiary.

The investigation has been adjourned to Thursday, October 31. In the meantime Hoyt has intimated that subpœnas will be issued for Colonel H. B. Wright, the defeated candidate for Congressman at large, and several other prominent democrats. Should this move be successful Heaven only knows what will yet be said and done before the 5th of November.

"A Man is Known by the Company he Keeps."

[Miss Annie Dickinson at Cooper Institute.]

I come from Pennsylvania. I am sorry to say it just now. [Applause.] I come from Pennsylvania. It has elected a Governor by 35,000 majority. Who and what is this Governor? A man who, as Auditor General of the State, connived at, if not actively engaged in, the robbing of the State Treasury, and the use of the bonds of the sinking fund for purposes of gambling. Who and what is this Governor, and how is he elected? Hand-in-glove, arm-in-arm with men serving out their time in our State Prison. Who and what is this Governor over whom the Administration journals are rejoicing with his 35,000? Out of a cell of the State Penitentiary at Cherry Hill, fresh-clad in the stripes of a convict, comes his old friend and convict to say, "I endorse this man," and before the words are cold on his lips Gen. Grant steps to the front and says: "I desire the election of this man." The two pillars of support that have borne up in the place of Governor of Pennsylvania this man are a State's convict on the one hand and the President of the United States on the other. [Applause.] One may well say in all humility, and with one's mouth in the dust, "God save the Republic!" [Applause.]

AN O'CONNOR ELECTOR DECLINES.

To Defeat Grant You Must Vote For Greeley.

MT. VERNON, O., October 25.—*To the Democracy of Ohio*—I have been nominated as an Elector on the O'Conor and Adams ticket. As Mr. O'Conor declines to accept the nomination, there is no Democratic principle involved in this matter, and I respectfully decline being a candidate for Elector on that ticket. If the Democracy expect to defeat Grant they must vote for Greeley.

WM. HARTSOOK.

THE TWINS.

From a beautiful lake in the mountain
Two rivulets came down,
With a rustle and flutter like ribbons of blue
By delicate breezes blown.

O'er beds of golden luster,
In the shadow of rock and tree,
They sang the same tune with their silvery tongues,
And clapped their hands in glee.

O'er rocks with mosses mantled
They eddied and whirled like a waltzing pair,
Till hand in hand with laughter and leap
They mingled their misty hair.

Over the self-same ledges,
Singing the self-same tune,
They passed from April to breezy May
Toward the fields of June.

They whirled and danced and dallied,
And through the meadows slid,
Till under the same thick grass and flowers
Their future course was hid.

I saw two beautiful children
Of one fair mother born,
Like two young clouds of golden hue
That smile on the breast of Morn.

The same in age and beauty,
The same in voice and size—
The same bright hair upon their heads,
The same blue in their eyes.

Singing the same song ever
In the self-same silvery tune,
They passed from April into May,
Toward the fields of June.

They whirled and danced and dallied,
The beautiful vale amid,
Till under the same thick leaves and flowers
Their future course was hid.
—T. Buchanan Reed, in November Galaxy.

A Mother-in-Law's Fast Ride.

From Turf, Field and Farm.

J. S. is the fortunate possessor of a mother-in-law, and, what he probably thought more of, among his horses was one known as Quaker. Now Quaker was a great roader, and could and would jerk a wagon with two in it in 2:51 on the road, and the harder he was pulled in, and the more he was yelled at, the faster he meant to go. In fact, when a competing horse ranged alongside and a strong pull was taken, accompanied with yells, he thought he must do his level best on trotting, and he did it. Not many years ago, when the county fair was held where Master Joe then lived, he had old Quaker hitched up to a hundred pounds three-quarter-seated wagon, and, as he was getting in mother-in-law wished to go with him. He informed her that he was going to the town clerk's office at the lower end of the village (about a mile), and if she was in a hurry to return she would have to drive back alone, and then cramped the wagon for her admittance; and with head drooping and slouching gait old Quaker walked along, taking the ill-assorted pair to the town clerk's office. Now, be it known, Joe dearly loves fun, and will have it as often as possible, while mother-in-law is a rigid, old-fashioned, sky-blue, undoubtedly very good, but unfortunately possessed with the idea that to laugh is to sin. It so happened that every team at that time was going to the fair grounds, or else was walking; so Quaker had no chance to "score up," but just as they arrived at the office of the town clerk, S. saw Jack Barnes coming on his way to the fair. Now Jack's mare had the reputation of being four or five seconds faster than old Quaker. To turn Quaker around, jump out, and advise mother-in-law to drive slow in going home, was but a minute's work; and then holding up his hand to attract Jack's attention, he told him he would pay chicken-fixings and etceteras if he would range alongside Quaker at speed, yell, and spurt the old horse up the street to Fair Grounds entrance. A nod, and Jack touches Lady Cutler with his whip, sings out git! and lays for Quaker, who, hearing the stepper coming, grabs at his bit. Mother-in-law takes hold of reins in front of the buttons, puts her feet against brace iron in front, and as the lady ranges alongside, Jack yelling lively, mother-in-law takes her strongest pull, screaming whoa to stop her "animile." But he didn't stop—not much—he didn't. The pull was just enough to steady him good; whoa he evidently considered to be meant for a sell to the other horse, and squatted to go his level best, and just did it. Barnes was actually getting left behind, and warming up to his work he commenced in right good earnest to sing out, Hi Yarr! Go er long! What are you about? Git, won't yer? and they did git—nice—"Both on em." The people they passed seeing their speed and the old lady's hat on the back of her neck, her shawl streaming out behind, and the courage with which she hung on to the lines, clapped their hands encouragingly sung out, "Good, old Gal!" —"Gay old bird!"—"2:40!" "Bully for old Quaker!" And as they passed the two hotels the fast boys on the piazzas gave them three cheers with a vim—in fact, with several extra vims.

Joe's mother-in-law took the first evening train for her Green Mountain home. His parting words were "he should not dare allow her to drive Quaker again, as she had gone and beat one of the fastest horses in town."

Horse Disease.

The *World* advises in the Horse Disease as follows:

As to the disease itself, it is to be remembered that though severe it is not necessarily fatal. With proper treatment it runs its course in about ten days and the animal seems none the worse for having had it. Rest, warmth, and cleanliness are prime requisites, however for any recovery. If taken in the streets—for the disease not infrequently manifests itself with great suddenness—the animal cannot be safely driven with a load even to the stable. The only thing to be done is to unharness it at once and lead it off slowly, blanketing in the meanwhile and occasionally sponging the nostrils. Once in the stable, warmth, rest, and cleanliness are all-essential. Any neglect in either particular is pretty sure to result in the loss of the animal, no matter how much medicine is administered; and hence it is that while in Toronto the mortality became quite light as these conditions were complied with, while an ignorance of what was needed led to several hundred deaths in Buffalo in a day.

As to the origin of this distressing disorder there seems no generally accepted opinion. But it is perhaps not altogether unreasonable to think that it springs from a defect which some time since attracted attention to the horse fountains common in the larger cities of Canada and the United States. In these basins the escape-pipe has been placed at the bottom, so that any scum or matter left on the surface by a diseased animal when drinking would necessarily be the last thing drawn off, and in case a sound animal came to drink before the basin had been entirely replenished would be communicated to him. It is evident enough that if all the horses of a city were to be fed from some score or so of troughs it would not be long before the diseased animals would infect the sound; and a fountain which retains the saliva in pretty much the same way as any such common trough would be sure to do must certainly be a fruitful source of disease. The main point, however, at present is not so much to ascertain how the disease originated as to prevent its spread, and the best means to this end we take to be the establishment forthwith of some sort of a horse inspection, or better, a quarantine.

VINCIT QUI PATITUR.

Hopeless the task to baffle care,
Or break through sorrow's thrall!
To shake thy yoke thou may'st not dare;
It would more keenly gall.
Through life's dark maze a sunnier way
This tranquil thought insures—
To know, let Fate do what she may,
He conquers who endures!

Vengeance for any cruel wrong
Bringeth a dark renown.
But fadeless wreaths to him belong
Who calmly lives it down;
Who, scorning every mean redress,
Each recreant art abjures,
Safe in the noble consciousness,
He conquers who endures!

Who quells a nation's wayward will
May lord it on a throne;
But he's a mightier monarch still
Who vanquisheth his own.
No frown of Fortune lays him low,
No treacherous smile allures;
King of himself, through weal or woe,
He conquers who endures!

Mark the lone rock that grandly stuns
The melancholy main—
The raving winds, the foaming floods,
Burst over it in vain!
In age majestic as in youth,
It stands unchanged, secure;
Symbol immortal of the truth—
They conquer who endure!

Paris Gossip.

The Paris correspondent of Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal writes:

"I have noticed this week some pretty specimens of evening dresses.

"First, a dress of French white moire, the skirt trimmed with deep flounces of point lace, headed with a coquille of the same. Second, skirt, half-trained, slightly raised at the back, trimmed with a ruche of greenish-blue ribbon and a large bow of the same, which fastens the full plaits of the drapery at the back. The low bodice is worn with a white tulle fichu, edged with green silk blond. This pretty fichu is heart-shaped both in front and at the back; it is crossed over the bosom, and finished off behind in long scarf lapels. The sleeves are trimmed in white and green blond and ribbon bows.

"Then a very *distingue* toilet of white muslin over azuline-blue silk. The first skirt is of blue silk, ornamented with three bias, each divided by a wreath embroidered in satin stitch. The second skirt is of white muslin; it is cut all of one piece with the bodice, which remains open to show a gilet of blue silk. This skirt is very much puffed out behind, and remains open in front, the puff being fastened up with torsades and bows of blue ribbon. The skirt is edged round the bottom by a border of Brussels lace, headed by a blue silk quilling. This trimming is continued upon the bodice and forms epaulettes to the sleeves, which are finished off at the elbow by lace frillings and bows of ribbon.

"A toilet for a concert or soiree is of *lycopode*-colored faille silk. It is trimmed up to the waist with narrow pinked-out flounces. A short tunic skirt of white lace falls lightly over these flounces. The low bodice has a small plated basque behind, and two points in front. The upper part is richly trimmed with white lace as well as the sleeves. The toilet is completed by a wide scarf of white crepe de Chene, edged with a double row of lace, headed with rouleau of *lycopode*-colored silk.

"Dresses of light-colored faille and *drap de soie* are frequently trimmed with sashes and bows of velvet of a darker shade.

"For walking costumes there is a new and very elegant style of casaque or polonaise. It is made long and very slightly gathered up on either side of the back. This casaque should be made of some very light colored cloth or cashmere, and trimmed with velvet of the very darkest shade of the same color. The velvet appears in the folds of the *retrousses*, and on the revers of the bodice and cuffs upon the sleeves, as though it were the lining of the casaque, and this is very effective. The outer edge of the casaque is bordered with fur.

"One of the *nouveautes* of the moment, for ladies who remain late in the autumn in the country, is a sporting jacket of dark blue cloth, ornamented with gilt. This looks very stylish over a skirt of kilted black silk, and a Jean Bart hat of black velvet, with long scarf veil of blue gauze tied round the crown.

"Another innovation is extremely elegant; it is a princess pelisse, with small round hood, and it is made of dove-colored silk, lined with blue, buttoned down the front, and ornamented with blue bows on the sleeves, and aiguilettes upon the shoulders.

"This pelisse was worn over a skirt of dark blue Amiens velvet, with very deep plaited flounce round the bottom, headed with three satin rouleaux. Satin, it is more than probable, will not entirely disappear from the programme of fashions—it shows off lace to the greatest advantage, it reflects the beautiful old point patterns like a mirror. But moire is now appearing as a nouveaute, after being laid aside as quite old fashioned.

"Moire dresses, however, will not be made now as they were formerly. Moire-antique is made up with velvet quilles over long-trained skirts, and with a habit-bodice in the Louis Quatorze style.

"The new winter costumes include coats, gilets and jackets, with variously cut-out basques, which does not mean that the polonaise and tunic are gone out of fashion, for modern modes are as varied as they are elegant."

A Bad Memory.

Those even who are cursed with the most treacherous memories generally retain a pretty accurate recollection where dollars are concerned. But there are exceptions to every rule, and a curious one occurred a few days ago in Paris. One Madame Le Brun, when leaving the Vincennes railway station, saw a little package drop from beneath a lady's dress. She picked it up and gave it to her, but the lady denied all knowledge of it, and said that it could not be hers. Madame Le Brun, much puzzled, spoke to one of the officials at the station. He oped the mysterious parcel, and found that it contained about $4,000. Madame Le Brun then rushed once more after the lady, who came back protesting that it wasn't hers; I reseu lp, however, the recollection suddenly flashed across her that her mother, who had recently made a great deal of money, gave her a present a day or two before of the sum in question, but knowing that she was going to pay several visits, took the precaution of sewing the packet of notes into her petticoats, an attention which, had had it been effectively carried out by a more vigorous ply of the needle and thread, would seem to have been by no means ill-bestowed in the case of a lady who totally forgets in a few hours a packet of $4,000. It is not everyone who, when losing money, has the luck to meet with a Madame Le Burn,

THE Bishop of Gloucester lately said that he thought any man who said that the agricultural labors of that district were underpaid ought to be "ducked in a horse-pond." The agricultural laborers of that district get an average of $2,50 a week. The Bishop of Gloucester gets over $8,00 a week. The London Times come to a rescue rather awkwardly, by calling the remark a "post prandial slip of the tongue." That's dragging His Grace through the mud to get him out of the mire.

One Hundred and Fifty Ladies Searched for Smuggled Goods.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

It is a fact probably better known to the Custom House officials than to outsiders that at least every tenth woman who crosses the Detroit River carries smuggled goods. The goods may be tea, coffee, socks, thread, ribbons, or something else of great value, but the intent to smuggle is there, and the success in bringing over a small lot is nearly always an inducement for the smuggler to try the game on a larger scale. Men may and do smuggle clothing now and then, but it is the female sex which carries the burden of guilt. The Custom House officials at the ferry dock in this city are as vigilant as officers can be, but what chances have they against monster hoop-skirts and gigantic bustles. They cannot stop to peep under shawls, examine pockets, look into baby carts and hold a crowd on the boat, and so they must continue their work with the knowledge that goods are being smuggled, and that only one grand and certain haul of their nets can trap the guilty and frighten the innocent so that they shall never dare to pursue the business.

The net was drawn yesterday. The officers commenced about 2 o'clock, walking fifteen or twenty women up stairs into the custom rooms, and handing them over to a woman to be searched. Every boat load which landed, for about three hours, was treated in the same manner—that is, all the female portion. Some were indignant, and appealed to their husbands, who vainly appealed to the customs officers. Others wanted to faint away, but, after looking at the planks and the dust, concluded not to. Others wept, laughed, or turned pale, but none of them were permitted to escape. During the afternoon about one hundred and fifty women were confronted by Uncle Sam, and the old man had a good deal of fun and made some wonderful discoveries.

For instance, a modest looking woman, who was in a great hurry to go home to her sick child, pulled out a few pins and ten yards of English flannel fell to the floor. A tall women, with tears in her eyes, who asserted that she would sooner chop her head off than to think of smuggling, unfastened a pound of tea from her skeleton, and asserted that it must have been placed there by some designing person. Another one indignantly denied "the right of search," but, after remaining a prisoner for an hour or two, told the searcher to "take it and go to grass," throwing a package of ribbons and laces on the floor. A lot of calico was found on another, and at least ten per cent of the whole number were found to be engaged in smuggling. The officials were satisfied with confiscating the goods, and it is said that women who land from Canada during the day to-day will be marched up stairs and turned over to the care of the grim female, who heeds no threats and melts at no sighs.

Frightful Temerity—Death of Two Adventurous Tourists in the Crater of Vesuvius—One a Frenchman, the Other an American.

The Revista of Naples contains the following account of the loss of two gentlemen in the crater of Vesuvius, who, with great temerity insisted on being lowered down to the dark cavern immediately below the orifice of the crater.

A party was formed to ascend Mount Vesuvius on Friday afternoon in the Cate de Europa. The party consisted of two Americans, three Englishmen and one Frenchman. On Sunday night they took carriages from the cafe for Resina, reaching there at half-past eleven P. M. Having procured horses, guides, and other necessaries, they started for the burning mountain and began the ascent, one Luigi Garogle leading as a cicerone, and arrived at the base of the uppermost cone, further than which horses do not go. The tourists then began the ascent over the hillocks and boulders of lava until the vicinity of the crater was reached, when Messrs. James Wilcox and Francois Le Mieur, an American and a Frenchman, insisted on being lowered down to the cavern, which is formed below the mouth of the volcano. The guides, who provide themselves with ropes for that purpose, complied with the request of the foreigners and lowered them down. The mountain being perfectly quiet, no danger was anticipated; but when one of the party above the crater called out to the rash adventurers, no answer was returned. The guides, growing anxious, cried, "Gentlemen, it would be better for you to hold on to the ends of the ropes." Still the ropes remained slack, and no answer came from the sulphurous and murky cavern below. Twenty minutes passed and the adventurers were yet silent.

It was then proposed that one of the guides should be lowered down and hold on to the ropes until he had investigated the appearance of the cavern base. He had hardly entered when he cried out lustily, "Su! su! non c'e niente che una piera strettissima!" ("Up! up! there's nothing here but a very narrow rock!") As far as any living person can tell the rest, the unfortunate strangers, the victims of their own imprudence, were hurled into the mysterious abysses of Mount Vesuvius. In the same month, sixteen years ago, two Englishmen of birth and fortune and a French comedian committed the same terrible error. The same ambition which urged them to scale the icy heights of the Matterhorn also nerved them to search insidious Vesuvius while it slept, and they were either lost in some labyrinth of lava and ashes or smothered by vapor or sulphur.

Printer's Errors.

Some admirers of the famous actress Mrs. Oldfield, wrote a funeral oration in her praise, which, thanks to the printer, opened thus: "Let oratory be silent, rhetoric be dumb; let the pomp and pageantry of sorrow, the silent, procession, the sable hearse, and the mourning *fiends*, pass unregarded by!" To deprive the word "windows" of its *n* seems to be a favorite trick with compositors; an auctioneer lately announced his intention of knocking down "a surplus stock of bay-widows, complete, glazed with best British plate;" and worse still, an Irish paper, reporting the burning down of a schoolhouse, told how a brave fellow ran to the place, gained access to the schoolroom, "at once kicked out three of the widows, and then proceeded to throw out the children to the people assembled there, and by that means succeeded to save several." Equally awkward results accrue from the substitution of one letter for another. A theatrical critic desiring to note the fact that a fair representative of Shakespeare's Ariel "did not sing," was made answerable for the uncomplimentary assertion that the lady "did nothing." A popular periodical added to our stock of historical knowledge by informing us that Henry IV. of England derived the "red rose" from his grandfather of course intending to say he inherited from his grandfather the cognizance of the red rose; a blunder reminding one of Fanny Fudge's complaint of the stupid printer transforming "freshly blown roses" into "fleshy brown noses;" and doubtless the writer of the heraldic essay re-echoed the fair Fanny's. Equally annoying must it have been to the clergyman who wrote of "the force of a Scripture parable," to find himself made responsible for such an expression as "the *farce* of a Scripture parable." The printer of a statement circulated by an Accident Assurance Company, setting forth the compensation received by insurers unfortunate or fortunate enough to have occasion to test the value of their investments, seems to have set his mind upon producing the oddest misprints. According to the official document, one individual obtained two hundred pounds because his "wig upset in turning a corner," another got three hundred pounds for being thrown from his "chairs" when his "house took fright;" and a third lost his life, thereby costing the company a thousand pounds, by being "blown from his gig."

PRIME DONNE.

A Scathing Review of their Exactions in the Matter of Salaries—The Dominion of the "Queens of Song" the Great Tyranny of the day.

[From the London Globe.]

Of all the evidences which may be brought up from time to time of the luxury of present living, the prices paid to opera singers are probably the most convincing. The prima donna is the goddess of modern worship, and the hire of this divinity, or, to use the technical language of operatic critics, this Diva, is a fair indication of the enthusiasm of her devotees. The sums which are paid to singers for appearing in an opera, or even for singing a couple of songs in a concert-room, or at an "At Home," have risen from figure to figure until they have at last almost ceased to excite astonishment. We know that one singer gets 120 guineas a night, another a 160, and one, it is said, 200 guineas. Where is this to end? and what is there in the result to show an equivalent for such outlay? Lady Dedlock, in Mr. Dickens' novel, led fashion, and the manager of the Italian Opera led Lady Dedlock. Is there, indeed, truth in this satire, and are we to look to Fashion and the influence of a few of her leaders as the cause of her extravagance? That is, of course, are we to look to the influence of fashion as being exerted in this case to an abnormal and unaccountable extent? Old stagers speak of the palmy days of the opera—the days of Lablache, Grisi, and Rubini; the days of the Puritani and the Barber; the days that will never return to them, and that they say will never return at all. Certainly, then, in all the imperiousness of a fame that has lasted through two generations, Grisi never touched such salaries as second class singers now expect and receive. It is not a year since a prima donna was paid 300 guineas for singing for one night. What is there comparable to this in the renumeration of men the most eminent in professions the most arduous? Does any surgeon, does any physician, does any counsel, who has sacrified youth for eminence, and pleasure for distinction, go into the lottery of life to draw such prizes? Thirty thousand a year! What professional man can look over his banker's account and find the income of professional earning to approach such a figure? The operations of commerce do not properly enter into the competition. A merchant stakes not merely his labor and his judgment, but also his capital; and his splendid fortune must, therefore, be attributed to the double source. But as the barrister takes merely his knowledge and his argument, as the surgeon takes merely his knowledge and his manual dexterity, so the prime donna carries her capital about with her. The pretty face, the flexible voice, the rich organ, taste and dramatic ability, memory, health, and fancy—such is the combination that, estimated in worldly securities, declares, as worldly securities now go, the largest dividend. It is somewhat humiliating to think that the answer to the question what dividend can produce most money by exertions independent of capital in a single year should be a prima donna. Men are very proud of their achievements and of their independence, but they cannot do this or even anything like it. And as we hear the figures, realize the sums to which they amount, and speculate over the speculations which they involve, we feel indignant, and ask what they have done to deserve this wealth. There, indeed, is the gold, but where is the equivalent for it? The dominion of what are called "Queens of Song" is the great tyranny of the day, and a speculative fever seems to have fallen upon managers, destined to increase every year, and to rage with greater fury in the New World than in the Old. The Triumphs of M'lle. Nilsson across the Atlantic—estimated in that simplest of all denominations, the pound sterling of lawful money of this country—were something extraordinary; but European capitals can also bear witness to the supremacy of the prima donna. The famous cantatrice of the Opera-House at Berlin, Mlle. Mallinger, the beloved pupil of Wagner, and the original representative of all his operas, closed her then current engagement with the management last May. As it would be impossible to keep the Berlin Opera-House open without Wagner's music, and as Mlle. Mallinger is the only prima donna that the German public will accept in these *roles*, it became necessary to make immediate arrangements for the renewal of the old engagement. It might seem at first sight that it was only a question of pounds, shillings and pence, or, to speak more accurately, of guldens and Friedrichs; and that "as the drawing powers" of this singer must have been accurately known to the manager, might have been almost settled by an accountant. But the stipulations which the singer asked for, and, it is said, insisted on, were not to be conceived upon such simple premises. She would have an engagement for a limited or extended period of time, but required that the contract should be for the rest of her natural life, provided, however, that she should be permitted leave of absence for three months in each year. After setting forth these more general conditions, questions of detail were gone into. She was to get 500 guldens for each representation, the fewest number of performances at this price being fixed at eight in every month. A pension of 5,000 guldens in reserve, and the trifling advance of 13,000 guldens to be paid immediately, completed the last of the more important terms of the contract. And yet even with such figures, and with conditions so onerous and peremptory before us, there is a great deal to be said on the other side. We can scarcely realize what a life is that of the prima donna, and how rare is each of the several qualities which must be combined to make a great singer. We think of the opera season of our city with its rehearsals, its triumphs, its novelties, and its revivals; but we scarcely realize that this season is but a part of the prima donna's annual programme—that Hamburg or Baden is to follow, and Paris and St. Petersburg, and perhaps the great deep to be crossed, and Verdi and Gounod to be sung under the American skies. How terrible must be the fatigue of life, and what a rare measure of health must be the fortunate owner of other qualities possess in order to enable her to exercise them.

AFTER ALL.

Oh, the old friends are the truest,
After all
Though the face be not the newest,
After all.
When the fever heat is highest,
Or the chilly tide is highest,
Over all we see the reaching
Of the faith that life is teaching.
Brings us love and trust and rest,
For the weary soul the best.
After all.

What are all the stings of malice,
After all,
There are joys in life's chalice,
After all.
Must the shadows then pursue us?
And the sunbeams ne'er come to us?
While our feet pass by the daisies
Shall our souls ne'er count His praises?
Oh, there is some joy, some rest,
For the weary soul the best,
After all.

For better than the old or newest,
After all,
Is the loving friend the truest,
After all.
Over calms and storms He sees us,
From the danger to He frees us,
And amid our faithless serving
Keeps a watchfulness unswerving,
And he shows us perfect rest,
For the weary soul the best,
After all.

L'AMOUR ET LA MORT.

When the end comes, and we must say good-b
And I am going to the quiet land;
And sitting in some loved place hand in hand,
For the last time together, you and I,
We watch the winds blow and the sunlight lie
About the spaces of our garden home,
Soft by the washing of the western foam,
Where we have lived and loved in days past by;

We must not weep, my darling, or upbraid
The quiet death who comes to part us twain;
But know that parting would not be such pain
Had not love a perfect flower been made
And we shall find it in God's garden laid
On that sweet day wherein we meet again.

The Bells of St. Michael's.

Mrs. Petigru Carson, the daughter of the late distinguished James L. Petigru, of South Carolina, contributes to Appleton's Journal an interesting account of old St. Michael's Church and the chime of bells that once sounded in its steeple a carillon as sweet as floats from the spire of Antwerp Cathedral. These bells were connected with the Revolution, but, having escaped the perils of the seige of Charleston by the British in 1780, they were destroyed nearly a century later by a mischance of the war of secession. But we must let Mrs. Carson tell the story of their fate after Sumpter:

"Time went on, and Charleston behind her defences of sand resisted all the efforts to carry her. During the five hundred (546) days of bombardment all the lower part of the town had to be abandoned. Houses and churches were scattered, the cannon balls tore up the very graveyards, and the bones of the dead were scattered. Yet the spire of St. Michael's was untouched. Perhaps the cannoneer tried to spare it—perhaps good angels guarded it. But what neither the malice of the enemy nor the spite of Fortune did, the people themselves effected. For the bells were taken down and sent to Columbia, to be cast into cannon. General Beauregard, perhaps shocked at the desecration pronounced them unfit for the purpose; and the fate which heaped up at Columbia for safe keeping everything of value in the State, there detained the bells also. Then Sherman's army passed through, leaving its track of lightning. A party of half-drunken soldiers, out for a lark and for plunder, were accosted by a negro who offered to show them the bells that had rung in secession. 'Never' said the men, 'shall they play that tune again,' and they smashed them in a hundred pieces.

"Sad was the return to the desolated homes and the meeting in the dumb church, to which no miracle might now restore the voice of the chimes they loved.

"But they were men of pluck still, and, as soon as they had shaken themselves up and provided for the first pressing needs, they resolved to tax themselves to the utmost to get a new chime.

"Scarcely had the rector bread and the vestry and congregation were all very poor, but they wrote to C. R. Prioleau, of London, to inquire the cost of a new set. This gentleman had lived so long in England as to have become almost an Englishman, with a fair English wife and bluff, handsome English children; but his heart stirred at the recollection of the dear old voices that had called him in childhood, and he undertook the task with a loving zeal that brought about the most surprising results. There was no record at Charleston of where the bells came from. But Mr. Prioleau searched the directory for the oldest founders of the city, and went from one to the other, until at Meares & Co., White Chapel, London, a firm which has been in existence three hundred years, he found, by patient examination, the record of bells cast for St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C., in 1759. The proportions of the metal, and sizes of the bells, were all entered on the books; and the present Meares engaged to turn out a new set, which, when hung, should make the Charlestonians themselves think they heard their veritable old bells. But Mr. Prioleau was not content with this; he wrote back to have all the fragments that could be found sent out, and this was done. Meanwhile, Meares found still in their service an old man of seventy-six, who had been apprenticed under the very foreman who, more than a hundred years before, had cast those bells; and he, stimulated by Proileau's generosity, never rested till he brought to light the very original moulds for the castings. Into them the new metal was melted with careful distribution of the broken fragments, so as to make the illusion a reality. All that was wanting to make up the cast Mr. Prioleau added, and the reward of his perseverance and generosity was to send to the vestry these new bells, which are the very old ones still. Again did the congregation with tears and thanksgiving receive the bells from this their fifth voyage across the Atlantic, and hung them up in St. Michael's steeple.

"May they never again be removed by the rough hand of war, or ever sound aught but peace on earth and good-will toward men!"

A Serious Joke.

Night before last some of the boys employed in the jewelry store of Mr. McGrew, on Fourth street, played a joke on two of their comrades which came near resulting in a tragic manner. They had just finished putting all the valuable jewelry in the vault, and while two of the boys were yet inside, one of the young men closed the door, and at the same time accidentally turned the combination in the lock. Efforts were made in vain for some time to open the door, and finally a messenger was dispatched for the bookkeeper, but before the arrival of the gentlemen one of the men who knew the combination arrived and succeeded in releasing the two prisoners, in an almost helpless condition, one of them having dropped to the floor from exhaustion. On being brought out into the air, however, they soon recovered, although they would certainly have suffocated but for the timely opening of the door. [Cin. Commercial.

VARIETIES.

A debating society discussed the question, "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" After full discussion and mature deliberation, the decision was: "Not wrong, but too difficult to pay for the trouble."

A PARIS paper lately gave the very curious and interesting information that the Victoria Bridge on the St. Lawrence extends from the shore of Portland, in Maine, to Fort Sarnia, near Lake Huron, about seven hundred miles!

WHAT shall we say to the benighted bachelor, who, being called on for a toast, gave "Our Future Wives—distance lends enchantment to the view?"—Boston Globe. Tell him what the girls told him—to keep his distance.—Ex.

AT a recent funeral in Georgetown, California, a man fainted and tumbled headlong into the open grave, dying in a few minutes after getting out.

THE principal of a New York city fashionable school, at which only the children of the *elite* attend, claims that his patrons owe the institution over $30,000, and it is the hardest kind of work to collect it.

A LETTER recently mailed to "the wealthiest single man in Portland, Maine," proved to contain a dimond ring for a Christmas present. It was dated at Stoneham, Massachusetts, and signed Agnes Health.

"WHY, Ichabod, I thought you got married more'n a year ago?" "Well, Aunt Jerutha, it was talked of, but I found out that the girl and all her folks were opposed to it, so I jest give 'em all the mitten, and let the thing drop."

THE little daughter of the mayor of New Bedford apparently understands the situation in that city. She was left alone in her father's office the other day, and a gentleman entering, she promptly asked him what street he wanted paved.

A CONNECTICUT fisherman one day baited his hook with a live frog. After patiently waiting some time for a bite, as he chatted with a friend, he found that his lively bait had swam ashore, and was quietly sitting on a rock by his side. He wound up his line and went home.

PUNCTUATION is a wonderful thing. A man telegraphed to Burlington for a school. "Shall I come, or is the place filled?" The answer properly was. "No! Place filled on the 17th." The telegraph operator received it. "No place filled on the 17th." He went for it, and was minus traveling expenses.

A BARBER in Titusville, while cutting the hair of a rural customer, ran his shears against some hard substance, which proved to be a whetstone. The old farmer said he "had missed that whetstone ever since haying time last July, and had looked all over a ten acre lot for it, but now remembered sticking it up over his ear."

A JURY was brought into court in order that one of their number might be instructed upon the following point of law: "If I believe that the evidence was one way, and the other eleven believed different, does that justify any other juryman in knocking me down with a chair?" The Judge answered in general terms.

SCHOOLMASTER—"What color, according to Virgil, is the worst in a horse?" First boy—"Brown." Second boy—"Chestnut." Third boy (favorite)—"Black." Schoolmaster (meditately)—"Well, black! Yes, light black; yes, grey. Well—lightish grey, in fact, white. Yes, go up!"

AS A flock of sheep were going through St. Louis recently, an old ram saw his reflection in a plate-glass window, and, lowering his head, made for it, giving an extra jump as he met his supposed antagonist. Through the window into the store he went, followed by the whole flock, many of whom were badly cut by the broken glass.

IT has been said as a reproach against the fair sex, that some of them occasionally go to church as much to show off their finery as for purposes of devotion. The ecclesiastical authorities in Lima, Perp, will not permit the possibility of such a vanity among the ladies of that city, for we are told that recently a French lady was compelled to leave the Cathedral because she had gone thither with a fashionable bonnet on her head.

A WOMAN of notoriety in Rutherfordton, N. C., has been fined by the Mayor of that ilk, for the dreadful offence of calling the Marshal "Old Pewter Buttons." It was felt that, if such disrespect for dignitaries was premitted, the liberties, prosperity, and possibly the very existence of the United States (so called) would be seriously threatened. So the buttons of the N. C. Bumble were avenged, and that particular part of the country, at least, is safe.

A MAN out in Nevada, who took a dose of strychnine by mistake and escaped to tell the tale, describes the sensation of dying by this process. It is enough to deter any person in his senses to select that mode of committing suicide. He says he felt a succession of shocks and convulsions, each worse than being broken on the wheel, and after suffering terrible torments for a period that seemed of infinite duration, he finally sunk into unconsciousness, from which he was rescued by the utmost exertions of a skilful physician.

The famous maelstrom, of which most of us have read such wonderful accounts in our youth, has no existence in the form of a terrible whirlpool such as is usually pictured to childhood. At least ships are not sucked in unawares by a treacherous and irresistable current which whirls them down the sides of an ever diminishing circle to an awful fate. A recent English visitor to Norway writes of it: "Every year hundreds of our countrymen row over it, doubtless bathe in it, for except at certain periods and under certain conditions of wind and tide, it is comparatively harmless."

DON PIATT, writing from the White Sulphur Springs, tells this little story: "The paternal authority of the belle here the other day, shortly after his return to the springs, was approached by a youth who requested a few minutes' conversation in private, and began, 'I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment——' 'Young man,' interrupted the parent, briskly, 'I don't know what that girl of mine is about. You are the fourth gentleman who has approached me this morning on the subject. I have given my consent to the others, and I give it to you, God bless you.'"

THE New Orleanes Times says: The indefatigable Mrs. Gaines suddenly reappears in her old arena and again bring before our City Council and proposes to compromise her large claims on the city, based on judgments against the unfortunate people who purchased from the city property which the United States Court has decided belonged to Daniel Clark's heirs. It looks very much as if Mrs. Gaines had the city in a corner on this point. If this be so, and the lady puts her demand at a reasonable figure, it would prove a tremendous relief to all Mrs. Gains' friends and the whole community if she could effect a reasonable settlement and compromise thereof.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYE
JOS. S. LARK..... E. A. MYER

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
165 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

ELECTORS.

Edgar Cowan,	John Knecht,
George W. Skinner,	Frederick W. Gunster,
Selden Marvin,	David Lowenberg,
S. Gross Fry,	James McKnight,
John S. Miller,	Henry Welsh,
Thomas J. Barger,	Henry J. Stahle,
Stephen D. Anderson,	Robert W. Christy,
John Moffet,	William F. Logan,
George R. Berrell,	William A. Galbraith,
Edward Nickleson,	Frederick M. Robinson
Isaiah B. Houpt,	John R. Wilson,
Samuel A. Dyer,	Philip H. Stevenson,
Jesse G. Hawley,	John T. Bard,
Hiram B. Swarr,	George W. Miller.
Bernard Reilly,	

SEND FOR YOUR TICKETS.

The electoral tickets are now ready for distribution at the headquarters of the County Committee, Fifth avenue. Authorized parties from the various districts throughout the county are requested to call without delay.

GRANT is hurrying U. S. troops into Alabama. They have been sent especially into the Fourth Congressional district to prevent the election of a Democrat, as well as help to carry the State for GRANT and WILSON.

WHAT authority has the Pittsburgh *Commercial* for stating that Consul General BUTLER is not and has not for sometime been in the service of the United States? We are aware that hundreds of Christian men petitioned GRANT for the removal of this drunken sot and blackmailer, and that the President promised to do so; but we were not aware that he fulfilled that promise. When did GRANT remove BUTLER?

THE official vote for Congressmen as announced at Harrisburg gives Capt. KOUNTZ of the Twenty-third District but 4623 votes all told. That gentlemen according to the figures as revised by our county return clerks received 4544 votes in that portion of Allegheny county alone embraced in that district, and he received nearly 3500 votes in Armstrong county which make ever eight thousand votes and this does not include his vote in Butler county. HARTRANFT's majority is not the only one that has been manufactured by these Radical clerks who so thoroughly understand "addition division and silence."

THE telegraph brought the mournful intelligence yesterday afternoon of the decease of MRS. MARY GREELEY, the wife of Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

Mrs. G. has been in failing health for several years. Finding no relief in this country, in company with her daughter, she sailed to Europe in hopes the sea voyage and the medical skill in Paris would aid in her restoration to health; but it was of no avail, and a few weeks ago she returned home only to die in the bosom of her family.

May we not hope that in view of this sore affliction, Mr. GREELEY's bitterest enemies may abstain from their attacks for the very few days that intervene between now and the election.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT!

The GRANT men, before the October election, acknowledged that if Pennsylvania and Indiana went for the Democratic and Liberal ticket it would b equivalent to GRANT's defeat at the November election. It was not at any time necessary for the Democrats to say that if these two States in October did not go for the Democratic Liberal ticket, that therefore GREELEY would be defeated. The difference is that the present opposition party is a rising one, founded upon a distinct and fair platform which every man who reads it can understand; while the GRANT party is a waning party, clogged with the evil statesmanship and corrupt practices which the people generally repudiate; and which they are striving to repair by electing men to office having better popular instincts. Pennsylvania has been carried, as SIMON CAMERON proclaimed he would carry it, and as everybody well understands, by the most villainous means, at enormous cost of money and morality. MORTON did his best in Indiana, but not with the same success. Even had both of these unscrupulous Senators succeeded to their heart's desire—what then? These are the very things that the people are so deeply interested in remedying. It is this very wicked power of the leading GRANT men, which they are exercising to the destruction of popular rights, that we call upon our people to vote down—to repress altogether. As we have all along contended, it is a herculean power that we are opposing; and it is not in the least remarkable that we have not entirely overthrown it at the first preliminary effort.

All men can see by the extraordinary means adopted by the politician GRANT, for he is now nothing else—and his political coadjutors, that they consider their case desperate, and despicable are their plans for preventing a fair expression of the people's will; but it is coming notwithstanding. Let the light shine; let men understand that we are now in a struggle for the real political liberty of our citizens, and that unless we can wrest the power from the hands of the demagogues who now wield it, we shall be exposed for four years more to their dangerous machinations—to their oppression of whole States—to their thefts of the people's money by millions; and to the disgrace of retaining a mercenary crew at the head of what should be a great, free, honorable and honest Government. Poor Pennsylvania has been cheated into the election of a man as her Governor notoriously unfitted to occupy such a station. Have not our people now sufficient warning not merely of the power of the GRANT Administration, but of its determination to crush our liberties and to hold on to office at any sacrifice of the people's money and interest.

We must not forget that there were some things, in the way of importing votes at the October elections, which cannot be so successfully carried out by them in November, as all the States have to vote on the same day.

Our cause is just; our principles are unassailable; our object is glorious; it is the emancipation of a down-trodden people from the rule of tyrants. Come up to the work manfully every Democrat and every Liberal Republican and GREELEY will be elected, and GRANT-ism—the vile thing, buried forever.

HE WANTS THEIR VOTES.

It is announced with considerable flourish, that President GRANT has communicated his congratulations to President THIERS, of France, upon the progress of Republicanism as evinced by the recent elections to fill vacancies in the National Assembly. THIERS could not honestly reciprocate the compliment, so far as elections are concerned in this country, especially in that portion with which peace was declared seven years ago. We do not question President GRANT's motives in expressing warm sympathy for France, and that he should take this unusual method of showing it. In the midst of her fearful struggle with Germany, when her cries for help rung out to the world, President GRANT emptied the arsenals of the country of arms and amunition, for her assistance, and encouraged her efforts by the most practical means in his power. He was well advised as to her difficulties and dangers, and made no effort to conceal his sympathies or wishes. He was not in this instance any more than in a hundred other cases, to be restrained by national or international law. Vessels in the pay of France lay in our harbors, French agents were in the Capitol, and promptly, under the guise of disposing of condemned, the War Department authorized the sale of the most approved arms, in the service, and of ammunition on hand; not only this, but the entire available force of several arsenals was actively employed in the manufacture of ammunition for the use of France against Germany. This much has passed into history, and is beyond dispute. How many German hearthstones were made desolate in consequence of this assistance to the enemy, will forever remain an unsettled question, but that material aid and sympathy were extended, by the executive branch of this Government, towards France, is quite as clear, as that on the part of Great Britain, toward the South during the rebellion, for which she has been adjudged guilty, and made to pay exemplary damages.

When the conduct of the Administration in this matter began to rankle in the German breast, an approaching Presidential election warned Grant, that his offence would be remembered at the polls, he commenced to shuffle and tell us how much he loved the race, and how nobly our Minister in Paris provided for the escape of several hundred Germans. He may have done this in his capacity as Minister, but did he not derive his chief influence from the fact, that it was perfectly well known, that the United States authorities were furnishing France with arms, to kill these very Germans? Mr. WASHBURNE remained at his post, when all others had left. He had the confidence of the communists, when the sword and torch was the sole arbiter, and it is strongly suspected, that he derived immunity and retained influence from some other source than his accredited papers, or the possession and exhibition of the Star Spangled Banner.

He is now on our shores to make speeches to the Germans and ask their votes for GRANT, who has just sent a cable dispatch congratulating France. What he ever sent to Germany, let MOLTKE answer.

SOME of the Republican papers are beginning to fear that Democrats are not so badly demoralized as they let on, and are playing possum to throw the Grantites off their guard; and are therefore trying to infuse a little energy into the campaign. The *Commercial* particularly is in a bad way, and laments the quiet course of this paper on the Presidential question. We might answer we know our own business, but that would smack of incivilty, and might not be literally true, as the editor of that journal has hitherto assumed a greater knowledge of our personal affairs than we were possessed of, and it may be so in political matters. We advise the *Commercial* to exert its influence in getting out the Republican vote on the 5th of November, and we will take care of our end of the fight in our own way. All is not lost that is delayed.

TO OUR READERS.

We would fain instil into the minds of all the readers of THE WEEKLY POST is this, our last opportunity of speaking to them concerning the election, all the anxiety we feel ourselves, in connection with the duties and responsibilities of Tuesday next. Since the grand political contest in the fall of the year 1800, when Democracy and Federalism first took form and pressure, and when the PEOPLE in their might and majesty seized upon the Government and placed THOMAS JEFFERSON in authority over the ruins of the Alien and Sedition Laws, and over the prostrate form of Consolidation and Centralism, we have had no political contest upon the result of which hinges such tremendous issues.

On the one hand we find GRANT with his horde of office-holding mercenaries desperately battling for their bread and butter and for their hold upon the public money; resolved to win if success can be obtained by any means however disgraceful. In their unhallowed hands they hold the Army and the Treasury, to alarm the timid and to purchase the mercenary. To back them they have acts of Congress (in comparison with which the old Alien and Sedition laws of the reign of terror in 1798, are specimens of democracy pure and simple,) under cover of which they convert their block committees into deputy marshals paid out of the taxes wrung from the hard earnings of the people, who imprison Democrats in New York for refusing to submit to insolence and insult, and absolutely threaten to treat their wives and daughters in the same manner; and dare with insolence unparalelled to threaten us—the free people of the United States—with the bayonets of a hireling soldiery, unless we stand quietly bye and see the right of suffrage taken from us by gangs of *repeaters*, whose duty it is under the orders of the subordinate leaders in the Radical party, to pass from poll to poll and debauch the ballot by depositing fraudulent votes for GRANT and WILSON.

Already in Pennsylvania have w twice been defrauded and a beaten candidate "counted" into office. Secret leagues of whites and negroes are spread all over our State to facilitate these frauds, and in the city of Philadelphia they are carried on with a bold defiance of the law, under the efficient assistance of the election officers who are sworn to a faithful performance of a high duty they contemn, and of the very police who are presumed to be stationed at the polls to protect honest men instead of in aid of rounders and repeaters.

The power of the general government has entrenched itself behind the patronage of the President; it is used to corrupt the ballot box and if possible to buy up the people with their own money. It threatens to reject the vote of Sovereign States of this Union, unless they vote as our would-be master dictate.

You are now nearer than you suppose to the brink of a terrible revolution, intended to destroy the grand Constitution of the United States and erect upon its ruins a Consolidated Empire. Will you remain indifferent to the great crisis which is upon us; can you, in view of your own welfare and that of your children and of your children's children, abstain from doing all in your power to save your country, from the evils which the wisest men look forward to with great and daily increasing apprehension and anxiety?

We do not say we can carry Pennsylvania, but we do say no honest, sincere and patriotic Democrat will refrain from voting his protest against the iniquities of GRANT-ism, if he can walk, ride, or be hauled to the polls. Let defeat come in our own good State; let the wave of fraud and corruption again roll over our party here; but we pray you, do not fail to earn the grand consciousness that your vote was pure and honorable, and was polled as a freeman's protest against the foul wrongs which have dishonored Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania is not the United States; East of us and West of us; to the North and to the South of us, are hundreds of thousands of brothers in political sentiment contending bravely for the good old truths of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, why should any one falter or shrink from the performance of his duty. Is it because of the insolent meddling of the U. S. officers, or the threatened interference of U. S. Soldiers, or the use of millions of money, or of the power of monstrous corporations. These threatening evils instead of daunting you, should steel your nerves for still greater efforts in the contest.

Let no Democrat be absent at roll call on the 5th of November.

GRANT wanted a renomination "simply to see if the people believed the charges against him." His partisans hire blacklegs to poll fifty or sixty votes each, and the result is taken as the verdict of the "people."

A DEFECTIVE MEMORY.

THE CHARGE.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

Therefore, as we would not wish to think that THE POST has all the time been secretly wishing if not plotting for GREELEY's defeat, we hope to see it affording proof of its fidelity by a "ringing appeal" to the faithful.

THE ANSWER.

[From the same issue and same column of the same.]

While we have no intention of attempting to instruct Democrats as to their duty at the ensuing election, yet in view of the offensive tone which the Pittsburgh POST and other coalition papers have held, and continue to hold, with regard to such members of that organization as do not propose to suffer themselves to be bartered like cattle or intimidated by the bludgeons of GREELEY'S drill-sergeants, it is not improper to remind honest and intelligent Democrats of these things.

As it is evident that that chap never received his tuition in the *Commercial* office we cannot commend him as a good liar. His memory is defective and he should be discharged immediately else the reputation of the "largest" for telling the "biggest" will be somewhat impaired.

THAT was a notable speech which the Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON made at Chicago recently. We have already quoted several extracts showing the lofty patriotism which inspired it, and here is another paragraph, pointing out the beneficient promises of Liberalism which is none the less worthy of attention: "While it invokes your patriotism, it promises security to your material interests, protects your commerce—give it protection at home and abroad; to manufacturers it promises stability in legislation; to capital, freedom from Governmental influence, and subjection to the laws of trade; to labor, the free enjoyment of the rewards of its industry; to all, freedom from debauchery, freedom from that base, and sordid, and selfish spirit which rules the Administration; to all, merchant, agriculturist, manufacturer, lawyer, professional man, laborer, the free enjoyment of the rewards which his industry can gain in the fruitful fields of a peaceful people and a reunited country. [Cheers.] Is there any Democrat who doubts, to-day, what is the duty of patriotism! [Cries of "No."] Is there any Democrat to day who is afraid of his consistency? [Cries of "No."] Why, gentlemen, we are all members, or we have been, of the Democratic party; we know its patriotism, we know its fidelity to principle, we know its courage, we know its honesty, we know its wisdom, and when it speaks shall we Democrats not obey? When its patriotism points out the course and leads the way, shall any Democrat say that he loves his country too much to be able to follow in that course with consistency and honor? When its wisdom shall give us its advice shall any Democrat say that he is too wise to heed it?" [Cries of "No."]

Mr. Denniston, aeronaut who advertised that Mr. L. Durham would make an ascension at this place this afternoon, was inflating his monster balloon "City of New York," and had nearly completed the inflating process, when people on the north part of the grounds discovered smoke escaping from the top of the balloon. It was scarcely visible at first, but faster and more faster emitted the smoke but, hardly had the defection in the airship become apparent before flames were New York was well filled on Friday evening in appreciation of the name of Anna Dickinson, who appeared there in the Democratic and Liberal side of the present cause, in opposition to her sisters of the suffrage-seeking organization, who held a meeting at the same place a short time ago. To hear, and no doubt to criticise her sharply when opportunity offered, Mrs. Cady Stanton and Mrs. Sallie Devereaux Blake, two well-known advocaes of the Grant cause, were present, but occupied a very secluded spot on the outskirts of the audience. The fair lecturess was received with great applause, and spoke substantially as follows:

A CORRESPONDENT writing fom Franklin, Pa., says:

Of course you are by this time well informed as to the enormous frauds pepetrated by the Cameron Ring, not only in Philadelphia but throughout the State. That colonization and money to buy votes directly were used here and all over his county don't admit of a doubt. I will not trouble you with details, but I wish to call your attention to a new and efficient way of cheating which came under my notice. In the Second Ward of his city a person of a good deal of forcenot not very scrupulous, who has heretobre operated with the Democracy, made himself conspicuous during the early par of election day in dealing out Democratic tickets, as every one supposed, until it was discovered it was Republican tickets he was peddling—it was a regular confidence game. He succeeded in getting in a good many votes in that way. In French Creek township another peson succeeded in getting in some 15 or 20 votes in the same way. These men, without a doubt, sold themselves for this very purpose, and I believe this has happened in every voting precinct in the State in pursuance of arrangements emanating from the Grant headquarters. Our friends in every voting district in the country should be on their guard against this trick. Forewarned, forearmed.

THE Chairman of the Democratic Sate Committee of Pennsylvania has appointed a Committee to investigate the October election frauds. As will be seen by the circular of the Committee, the work undertaken will cover the whole State, and, it seems likely, will be thorough and searching. This is just the step which is demanded by the exigency of the case as well as by the excited condition of public sentiment. Enough has already been brought to light to show that enormous frauds were committed. Who were the guilty parties, and in the interest of what candidates were these crimes perpetrated? Let the country have all the facts. Turn on the lights!—*Tribune.*

THE Georgia Democratic papers favor the election of General JOHN B. GORDON to the United States Senate, in place of HILL, Republican, whose term expires next March.

THE Beaver *Argus* thus refers to the clerk HART and his connection with the attempted fraud on the ballot-box at Beaver Falls:

The ostrich, when hotly chased almost always sticks its head into the sand and then imagines itself safe from the observation and clutches of its would-be captor. It never for a moment reflects that its body—legs and all—are in plain view, and that it will thus fall an easy prey to its pursuer. It seems to us that Mr. John C. Hart's sagacity belongs to the ostrich variety. He makes a statement in the last *Argus* in which he alleges he tells the whole truth in regard to the appointment of James M. Allen as one of the Return Inspectors for Beaver Falls. In this statement he avows that that ballot-box stuffer's appointment was bro't about by a note written by "J. L. B. D." to the "Hon. J. S. Rutan." The Clerk of the Court, like the ostrich with its head in the sand, no doubt thinks this statement makes him all right, but he does not seem to remember that at first he declined to tell whether he had appointed Allen or not; next he certified in such a way as to cause a great many people of the county to believe no such a man as Allen had been at Beaver Falls at all; and last but not least, when pushed to the wall and a statement of the facts *demanded*, he had to ask for a week's time to tell the truth? And at the expiration of that period admitted that he did appoint Allen, not because he had been recommended by the electors of Beaver Falls, but by virtue of a note from "J. L. B. D," addressed to "J. S. Rutan," *and that that note is now lost!* In the face of his manifest equivocations heretofore, does Mr. H. himself expect the public to belive this last declaration? We doubt it.

THERE are symptoms of a sharp struggle in Ohio on Tuesday next. A special effort is being made by the Democratic leaders to rally all their forces. The stay-at-home gentry are to be hunted up personally and dragged out. That means business. The Liberals will be at the polls, every man of them, and if the Bourbons are extracted from their shells there will be several persons astonished before the world is ten days older.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THERE have been elected to the South Carolina Senate eight Democrats and twenty-one Radicals, a Democratic gain of three. The Democrats have also gained in the Lower House.

ADMINISTRATION PLOTS.

Know-Nothings Organized for Grant—Secret and Oath-Bound Organization to Deprive Adopted Citizens of their vote.

To the Editors of the Tribune.

SIR: Appreciating, as every Democra and Liberal Republican does, the valuable services of your journal in this campaign, and being aware of your extended circulation among adopted citizens, as well as native Americans, I beg the use of your columns to make known the following facts:

Since the October election in Pennsylvania it has been a matter of great surprise that such a man as Hartranft should have been elected Governor of that State over such a man as Charles R. Buckalew, contrary to the opinions of such men as McClure Curtin, Moorhead and many other distinguished Pennsylvanians. The following facts will account for the defeat of Buckalew and the success of Hartranft. In addition to the thousands of negroes imported from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, and the white roughs from Baltimore and New York, all of whom voted at least once for Hartranft, and the fraudulent counting of the votes polled, there existed at that time, and there exists now, in Pennsylvania, between fifty and sixty Know-Nothing organizations, gotten up for this campaign, the members of which are all pledged to vote for Grant and against Horace Greeley. In the State election, they, under the direction of Cameron, voted in a body for Hartranft, and against Buckalew, and they are pledged to vote against Greeley on the 5th of November. The objects of this order were concealed from the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and, therefore, Hartranft obtained his full share of the votes of adopted citizens. The intention of the Grant party, and of this secret order, is to keep this secret till after the 5th of November; but the secret is now out, and if the Democrats and Liberal Republicans do their duty in exposing the conspiracy of the Grant party with this proscriptive order, they will not be able to obtain the votes of many adopted citizens. The deadly hostility of this order to Mr. Greeley, as they themselves admit, arises from the fact that Mr. Greeley did more than any other man to put down the organization in 1855 and 1856.

There are more than thirty of these organizations in the City of New York, acting in conjunction with the leaders of the Grant party. Their intention is to carry the State of New York as they did Pennsylvania. The Grant officials are acting in concert with these organizations, and are determined to carry out their views and wishes in the same secret manner adopted in Pennsylvania. They have determined to throw every obstacle in the way of the naturalization of foreigners, unless assured they will vote for Grant. Before the applications of foreigners are brought before the United States Court they are sent before a Republican committee in all cases where they can be induced to go, and if on examination they are convinced that the applicant will vote for Grant, his papers are at once granted, without charge. If, however, the applicant does not go before such Committee, or in some other way evince his willingness to vote for Grant, all obstacles are thrown in the way of his naturalization, and if he succeeds in obtaining the papers he is charged two dollars therefor. What is this but bribing men to vote for Grant? The Grant party, acting with these Know-Nothings, is not only determined to prevent if possible the naturalization of all foreigners who will not vote for Grant, but evinces a determination to prevent those who are naturalized from voting, and boasts that in the city of New York from 20,000 to 30,000 will be thus deprived of registration and vote by various obstacles. The officers of the Government are visiting every house in the city of New York, claiming the right to propound to the men, if at home; and if not, the women and children, all kinds of questions relating to the men who reside therein; and if their questions are not answered to their satisfaction, the persons giving or refusing the answers are threatened with arrest, and in some cases have been arrested and confined to jail. It is more than probable that the names of men residing in each house are desired for repeating purposes on the day of election, as was the case in Philadelphia, where when respectable citizens came to the polls to deposit their votes they were told, "You have voted already," some repeater having voted in their names. There are many trustworthy men in the cities New York and Brooklyn who have been invited to join the Know Nothing order, and who have had the objects of the organization explained to them. If requested so to do they will, no doubt, come forward and testify concerning this matter. The pledges which the members of this order take are, in substence, the following:

1. That they will not make known the secrets, objects, pass words, or grips of the Order, excepting to the members thereof who have a right to know the same.
2. That they will deal in business with Native Americans and members of the Order, to the exclusion of all others, where it is possible for them so to do.
3. That they will vote for no man for office who is not a Native American, and, among Americans, will always give preference to members of the Order.
4. That they will not vote for any man for office who belongs to the Catholic church, though he be a Native American.
5. That they will use all their influence to induce Congress to prohibit the naturalization of foreigners in this country, and, if that object cannot be accomplished, to confine them to 21 years prohibition before becoming voters.
6. That they will not, if they know it, vote for any man who, years ago, took an active part in destroying the American party: and that, as Horace Greeley took that active part, and did more than any other man to accomplish that object, they will, under no circumstances, vote for him.
7. That as U. S. Grant is a native American, who never did anything against the order, and as Wilson was a member of it, they will support those candidates at the November election.
8. That until the law is changed, they will use all means under their control to prevent the naturalization of foreigners, and to make it difficult for those who are naturalized to register and vote.

It will be seen that the Federal officers in the city of New York are now doing toward foreigners and naturalized citizens precisely what those Know-Nothings are sworn to do, and have done, provided the foreigners and naturalized citizens are not willing to vote for Grant. Both these organizations and the Federal officers intended that their plans should be kept secret and hoped to steal a march upon the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1872.

United States Supervisors of Election.

The following correspondence will be found of interest to the Supervisors, appointed from both political parties, in the late election:

PHILADELPHIA,
113 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
October 23, 1872.

To the Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States:

SIR: The United States Supervisors of Election here, having performed their duties, are exceedingly anxious to have some information in regard to their pay.

In the absence of reliable information on this subject, they are selling their claims at a large discount, which might be saved to them, if the time when they would be paid could be officially announced. If this information can be given to me in a form for publication, I would be glad to let the Supervisors have the benefit of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CRAIG BIDDLE,
Chief Supervisors of Elections for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, October 25 1872.

Craig Biddle, Chief Supervisor of Elections, Philadelphia, Pa.:

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d inst., stating that the Supervisors of Elections have performed their duties, and are now anxious to have some information in regard to their pay.

In reply, I have to inform you that it is the duty of the United States Marshal to pay the Supervisors of Election, and I would respectfully refer you to him for the information you desire on this subject. I presume that as soon as he can have his pay rolls made out and can ascertain the exact amount that is required to meet the expense, he will make his requisition upon this Department for funds. When he does, it will be promptly considered.

Very respectfully,
CLEMENT HUGH HILL,
Acting Attorney General.

Letter from the Rev. John Chambers.

[Philadelphia Age.]

The Rev. John Chambers, after the late election, addressed the following letter to Chief Justice Thompson, and as it expresses the thought in many minds, we have asked Mr. Chambers to allow us to publish it:

Hon. James Thompson

MY DEAR FRIEND: From my inmost heart I sympathize with you in your late defeat. My comfort is, and I think it ought to be yours, that honor, eminent fitness and noble manhood have been set aside by one of the most hell-born combinations that ever disgraced our once glorious old Commonwealth. Thank God, you will retire with your escutcheon untarnished, and the robes of office to be laid aside by you are as unsullied as the snow-flake before it reaches the earth; so much so, that you can look the brightest angel or the blackest devil full in the face, without winking. Happy the man in such a case as this!

All things considered, my dear friend, I cannot but congratulate you and your most worthy family, and I pray God that the sun of your earthly pilgrimage may go down without a cloud, and you rise beyond the limits of time to an immortality of fading glory. God bless you and yours.

In truth,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1872.

OHIO NEWS.

IN our local columns there is an account of the suicide of the Rev. Kennedy. It has been suggested to us that this town has been made remarkable in the annals of self-destruction by the suicides of Rev. Mr. Brush and this unfortunate gentleman, and the circumstances attending the deeds. Both were ministers of the Gospel in the same church—the Methodist Episcopal—in excellent repute. Delaware *Herald.*

A FATHER living in Zanesville who has two or three very courtable girls, placed a notice on his front door the other night, which read, "Shut down for thirty days. No stove in the parlor and but one lamp."

LEWIS SMITH, colored, took out his first papers of naturalization at Columbus, on Thursday. He was born a slave in Virginia, escaped to Canada, became a British subject, and now proposes to abjure British allegiance.

AN Akron cat got mixed up with a buzz saw in a mill the other day, and now sleeps at the foot of the garden.

DREADFUL DISASTER

Steamer Missouri Burned at Sea.

(First Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, October 30.—The Atlantic Mail Company's steamship Missouri, from New York to Havana, was burned at sea. Eighty lives were lost.

(Second Dispatch.)

KEY WEST, October 30.—The steamer Anna, which arrived here this afternoon from Nassau, brought intelligence of the burning of the Atlantic Mail Line steamship Missouri, en route from New York to Havana. Of all the persons on board only twelve are known to be saved. The captain and crew of the ill-fated vessel are said to be among those who perished.

Third Despatch.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Mr. A. J. Quinan, Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Line, furnishes the following despatch received by that company in relation to the loss of the steamer Missouri:

NASSUA, via. Key West, October 30.

To H. J. Quinan, Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company:

The Missouri was burnt at sea, ninety-five miles from Abaco. Five of the crew and the following passengers were saved: George Thackeray, John Rihus, Enrique Yanco, Wilbur Tunnell, James Culmer, Emilius Outerbridge and Ebenezer Saunders, (colored.) There is but little hope of the rest of the crew and passengers. Particulars were received by mail steamer Anna at Key West, waiting answer.

(Signed) JOHNSON.

Mr. Quinan says the above dispatch covers all the information this company has received in relation to the loss of its steamer Missouri. "I infer," he says, "that our agents first learned of the disaster from the passengers and crew saved, who doubtless landed at Nassau. The dispatch was forwarded from Nassau to Key West by this company's steamer Anna, which service was probably performed by her only after every hope of saving the life of the people had passed."

The following is a list of the passengers of the burnt steamer Missouri, for Havre: George Thackeray, Anthony Hopton, Gertrude Davis and three children, Anto Maucillus and wife, Col. Albert S. Evans, Erastus Sienaro, Enrique Yanco, Henry Francis Fox, A. E. Outerbridge, Mrs. Mary Jane Allan and infant; Ernest Schoas, Miguel Garcia—for Nassau, Victor Zelinki, Mrs. Malcom, Mrs. Hepburn and infant, L. Cleveland and five servants, J. W. Cubrum, Wilbur Tunnell, M. R. Greene, Capt.; J. Brown, first officer, Lewis Farrell, second officer; D. W. Hempstead, purser, and a crew numbering fifty-eight men.

(Fourth Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The Department of State has received a dispatch from Vice Consul Saunders, at Nassau, announcing the loss by fire of the steamship Missouri.

(Fifth Dispatch.)

KEY WEST, FLA., October 30.—The steamer Missouri, of the Atlantic Mail line, was burned at sea in a gale, on the 22d, about twenty-five miles from Alaco, en route for Havana *via* Nassau, N. P. Twelve persons were saved. The fire was discovered about 9 A. M. in the pantry, and suddenly burst out in volumes of flame amidships, spreading rapidly over the ship. The boats were launched immediately, and all but one were swamped at once. Those on board were compelled on account of the flames to jump into the sea. These saved landed in one of the boats at Abaco about 6 o'clock, P. M., on the evening of the 22nd, and were taken from there in a small schooner to Nassua. It was a terrible sight for those in the floating boat to see those in the water clinging to the swamped boats and begging for assistance. There were about ten ladies on board. It is not known whether any of the missing have since been picked up. It is said that the captain used every effort to save the lives of the passehgers. Three of the saved passengers are now here. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two of the boats of the ill fated Missour were burned alongside the vessel, and there is no probability that any of the others ever reached the shore. It is probable that not a single life would have been saved had it not been for James Culmer a resident of Elanthera and a passenger on board. A new boat had been purchased in New York and placed on deck, but as the weather had been boisterous she had not been secured either by gripes or by chocks. When it was known that the vessel would be destroyed, Culmer and a few others launched this boat holding fast by the painter, when he jumped overboard, and swam to the boat. Eleven others followed and even then had it not been for Culmer, who was acquainted with the management of the boat and took charge and piloted her safely through the surf, she would have been lost with the rest. The the three passengers who are here were bound for Havana, and will be forwarded to that port. Further particulars will probably be received to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Horace Greeley.

(First Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Ottober 30.—The wife of Horace Greeley died at four o'clock this morning.

(Second Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, October 30.—The death of Mrs. Greeley took place at the residence of Mr. Alvin Johnson. Yesterday evening her symptons inspired some faint hopes of her recovery, but during the night she had two chills, after which she was very easy until four o'clock, when she passed peacefully away. The funeral will take place from Dr. Chapin's church, at 12 o'clock on Friday.

Hon. Wm. D. Keiley, of Pennsylvania, spoke before the Board of Trade in Kansas City on Monday night on the importance of manufactures.

Pork packing has commenced in Kansas City, and several hundred hogs are being slaughtered daily.

It is stated that the loss on the steamer Kate Kinney, at New Albany Monday night, will reach $23,000. Insured in the National, of Boston, for $8,500; also, a small amount in the Franklin, of Wheeling.

Yesterday's St. Louis *Republican* has a brief correspondence from Texas, dated October 17th, reporting an Indian raid into Hood and Parker counties, on the Brazos river, and the killing of one woman and wounding of several other persons. Part of the Indians still remain in Texas, and the citizens are organizing for the purpose of driving them out.

EQUINE EPIDEMIC.

THE HORSE PESTILENCE.

(Afternoon Dispatches.)

The Weather Favorable to the Disease—Oxen to be Substituted for Horses—Horses of the Regular Army Afflicted.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The weather to-day is cool and pleasant, and very favorable to the prevailing epidemic, which is now thought to have reached its crisis. The manifestations of the results of the disease, however, remain about the same. Deaths are constantly occurring, about one hundred being yesterday reported in this city and Brooklyn. Many of the stage lines have increased the number of their trips, but the horses seen on the streets, not only of the car lines but private vehicles, show bad symptoms of the disorder.

Several firms will receive oxen to-day from Poughkeepsie for the conveyance of merchandise.

The horses of the regular army in this vicinity are almost all afflicted, and the Quartermaster, Gen. Ingalls, has issued an order as to the disease and its remedy.

Humanitarian Bergh.

Humanitarian Bergh announces that it is his purpose to continue in preventing the working of affected animals. Three or four Broadway stage companies have each sued the Bergh Society for interference with their business. Each claims $25,000 damages, and asks for an injunction against Bergh and his men.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health yesterday, it was understood that a thorough examination of all stables would be ordered.

The working of diseased horses without some covering is thought to be surely fatal.

The Grain and Fruit Trade Suffering.

The grain and flour trade continues to suffer heavily. The ocean steamships today will not carry more than one-third the usual amount of freight. The India did not discharge her freight on her arrival yesterday. To-day an attempt will be be made by the use of lighters. Many of the sugar refineries are reported to have suspended business. It is the opinion of several business men that the Washington market, near Vesey street, is losing nearly fifty thousand dollars a day. The stable superintendents think that working the diseased horses will run the distemper into the glanders, and the result will be fatal.

Cows Afflicted.

It is stated that fifty cows have recently died of the same disease as that which the horses are afflicted with, at East Orange, New Jersey.

In Providence.

PROVIDENCE, October 20.—All horses were withdrawn this forenoon from the street railways, and nearly all of them are becoming weak and spiritless. Some stables report that their horses are improving.

In Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 30.—There is no improvement in the horse epidemic. Over two-thirds of the canal horses are afflicted and considerable difficulty is experienced in moving boats.

In Nyack.

NYACK, October 30.—The disease has appeared in this vicinity.

In Boston.

BOSTON, October 30.—More horses appear in the streets to-day that have for several days past, but far from enough to meet the demands. The disease is evidently subsiding.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Several more cases of the horse disease are reported this morning in the Market street railway stables.

In Oil City.

OIL CITY, PA., October 30.—Several cases of the horse disease have appeared here and is spreading rapidly. There are six cases at Peteoleum Centre in one stable.

Abating at Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, October 30.—The horse disease is rapidly abating here.

In Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., October 30.—The horse disease is reaching alarming proportions in this city and vicinity.

In Schenectady, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., October 30.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly here. Twenty or thirty canal boats are laid up and nearly every boat has lost one or two horses. Several hundred horses in the city are affected and it is thought that in a day or two nearly all will be sick. It is spreading in the country also.

(Night Dispatches.)

A Slight Improvement in New York—Alarming Condition of the Fire Department—Two Persons Affected.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The condition of the horses to day in the city stables is reported a little better, but there is nothing to indicate the speedy abatement of the disease. The progress of the disease in the Fire Department is most alarming. Out of one hundred and forty-four horses only two are well, and thirty-four are unfit for use. Rest is considered a great requisite for their cure, and this it is almost impossible to give them, even if the disease was stopped at once. Two months, it is thought, would be required to get the horses into their former condition. Chief Engineer Perley has ordered a first-class steam engine with self-propelling attachment. This can be run, it is said, at the rate of a mile in three minutes, while its speed can be easily regulated. It will be kept near the Fire headquarters, and when the occurrence of a serious fire in any part of the city is reported, will be dispatched at once to the spot. The Chief Engineer to-day issued an order suspending for the present all leaves of absence except in special cases, sickness or death. Six companies have been organized as hand companies with their ranks filled by details from others. All the old two-wheeled hose carriages, which could be found have been pressed into service and will be attached to the engines. Some of the tenders will be run by hand.

Hundreds of longshoremen are complaining that the epidemic among the horses has rendered them penniless. Most of these laborers work by the hour, and some have not obtained over three hours' work in a week. Goods of all descriptions are piled promiscuously along the wharves on West and South streets, in some cases reaching to the height of ten or twelve feet, completely hiding the river from view, and the small number of trucks employed to-day would not be able to remove this enormous accumulation of freight in less than six months. Eighty-seven horses died in this city yesterday. Increased facilities are needed to remove the carcasses from the streets and stables. Two persons are reported sick to-day with the Horse disease.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Patriotic Letter From Senator Sumner Declining the Liberal-Democratic Nomination for Governor.

BOSTON, October 30.—Hon. Charles Sumner, in his letter from Paris declining the coalition nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, says:

"In acknowledging your communication, I beg to repeat this declination, most sincerely desiring that no person should vote for me. Beyond this personal wish, which I trust will not be disregarded, is the consideration that if chosen, I could not serve. At the same time I express my grateful sense of the trust reposed in me by the conventions which united in this nomination. My acknowledgments are especially due to the conventions representing the fellow-citizens to whom I have for a long time been opposed on important public questions. I beg them to believe that I am not insensible to their good-will, which is enhanced by the sign it affords that past differences are absorbed in a common desire to secure for our country the incomparable blessing of peace and reconciliation, under the safeguards of good government and the principles of the Declaration of Independence as our rule of conduct."

TOO THIN.

A Little Game Intended to Alienate the Germans From Horace Greeley—Washburne in His Old Role of Politician.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The Representatives of the two German American Associations to-day presented Hon Elihu B. Washburne an address expressive of grateful recognition of his kindness toward the German residents of Paris during the horrors of the siege is not only carrying out the Liberal instructions of his Government, but in the voluntarily sacrifice of his own personal comforts, and in giving cheerfully from his own stores to the needy and starving Germans.

Minister Washburne, in reply, says the credit for his acts is due to the administration of President Grant, under whose specific direction he complied with the request of the German Government to assume the protection of the Germans in France. He felt that he correctly interpreted the feelings of the Government and the people of the United States, when he followed the inclinations of his own heart in doing what he did. If he was able to send thirty thousand Germans out of Paris before the gates at the city were finally closed, it was because the unbounded liberality of the German Government furnished the means, and the French Government gave him every support. If he was able during the last terrible days of the siege to procure protection and furnish means of support to three thousand Germans who flocked to our legation, it was because the Government of National Defence caused his position to be respected; and if he was able after the siege to continue that protection, it was because he had the support of the French Republic, and the illustrious man, M. Thiers, who is at the head of the government. "And perhaps," said Mr. Washburne, "nothing could better exemplify the power of our country and the respect paid our flag, than that the Commune of Paris, in its career of crime and blood, released on my demand more than one hundred Germans who had been thrown into prison, guiltless of any crime, and subjected to frightful persecutions.

TENNESSE.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

NASHVILLE, October 30.—The Democratic State Executive Committee publish an address, in which they say they have reports from seventy-two counties, twenty-two in East Tennessee, thirty-one in Middle and nineteen in West Tennessee, leaving twenty to be heard from, some of which are claimed as Cheatham counties. The counties heard from report the vote for Cheatham 77,575, Johnson 40,620, Maynard 49,800. They assert that Mr. Johnson and all other independents will be beaten but that their running makes probable the election of three or four Republican Congressmen and an increased number of Republicans to the State Legislature. The Committee urge the concentration of the vote on the party nominees to prevent this result.

VIRGINIA.

Another "Straightout" Fizzle.

RICHMOND, VA., October 30.—The Straightout Democrats met again this morning but as only six persons were present, they had a private conference and adjourned without making known the result of their deliberation.

YELLOW JACK.

Arrival of a Vessel at Stonington with Cases of Yellow Fever on Board.

NEW YORK, October 30.—A special from Norwich, Conn., says that great excitement prevails in the seaport villages near that place, owing to a report of a vessel having arrived at Stonington from Santo Domingo, with cases of yellow fever on board. The schooner Crown Point, which was driven into the port at Stonington Sunday night by stress of weather, had two men prostrated by the disease, which had broken out during the voyage. The vessel was at once ordered to be quarantined in the lower harbor. No new cases have occurred, but the two sick men are at the point of death

TITUSVILLE IN THE TRENCHES.

A Novel Way of Obtaining Free Gas.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 30.—The Commercial Club, composed of the leading business men of this city and the oil regions accepted an offer of free gas, conditioned on their digging a trench one half a mile long for the pipe, and to-day turned out en masse, and, cheered on in their labors by the music of bands, the encouraging smiles of fair ladies and champaign *ad libitum*, completed the work in two and one-half hours. The unique spectacle was witnessed by nearly all the people in the city.

A telegram from Troy says: Hon. Jno. A. Griswold is still alive, but there is no improvement in his condition. His wife and son arrived yesterday in the steamship Java from Liverpool.

Wm. M. Evarts and family arrived from Europe yesterday.

IOWA.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

In an emergency common to the history of all political movements, it is proper that a word should go out to the 90,000 Democratic voters of Iowa.

The recent elections are made the occasion of an attempt to deter you from that which heretofore has seemed to most of you a duty—the support of the Baltimore nominees and platform.

The men who are organizing this revolt from the authorized action of the party are of the same class who, since 1860, have divided and distracted our councils. Their machinations in 1860 divided our party and made Mr. Lincoln a minority President. Their scheming in 1864 deprived McClellan of the votes which might have elected him. In 1868, like cowards, turning pale at the results of the same October elections which they now plead as a reason for their treachery, they chilled the heart and weakened the hand of the party by ignoble utterances as to what "might have been" had their counsel been followed, or their vagaries made the guide in the nominations of New York.

Too Democratic to vote the Democratic ticket in the last two National contests, when McClellan and Seymour were our standard bearers, and so giving efficient aid to our opponents, it is not surprising that the same men now seize upon what is left of partisan rancor and traditional prejudices in your breasts to turn you away and give victory to the worst faction of the Republican party.

Fellow Democrats, let us remember this fact recorded in our past experience: The extremest in our own ranks is invariably the man readiest to betray and desert us. Witness the Enoch W. Eastmans and George Tichenors of Iowa, the Butlers, Logans and others who wore the livery of our leadership, and made for our party the very record to which they now point, while they cry "Shame" upon us who received the ungrateful heritage stained by their hands.

As they betrayed us, after making for us an ultra record on the question of Slavery and its collaterals, so the leaders of "Straightouts" of to-day are ready to carry our defeat as their spoils into the camp of the enemy.

Already their alliance with Grant is an open one. At a Grant jubilee held in Ohio over the late election, Geiger, the Chairman of the "Straightout" Central Committee of that State, was the most favored orator! Do you for a moment intend to follow the men who rejoice with Grant's minions over the defeat of Wiley and Buckalew, and who aid in celebrating the success of Simon Cameron's bribery in Pennsylvania and Morton's corruption in Indiana?

Did a Democrat ever entertain a doubt as to the propriety of supporting Mr. Greeley, it must be now removed in the light thrown upon his principles and motives by the series of remarkable speeches made in his recent Western tour,—speeches that must convince every patriot of his duty.

Iowa Democrats are told they should not support Greeley because he is a Protectionist! Why should we not therefore support him, remembering that James Buchanan, the last Democratic President, was a more pronounced Protectionist than Greeley, but, like Greeley, he left the settlement of that issue with the representatives of the people.

Again, they tell us that Greeley is unworthy of our support because, as a political editor, he abused our party! Remembering that the party he abused was represented by the Ben. Butlers, Logans, Brick Pomeroys and Byingtons who are to-day in open or secret alliance with Grant, we should rather admit the justice of much of his criticism than be turned from our duty because he was the critic.

There is one more significant fact worthy your attention. The Democrat who avows himself unable to support Greeley is sure of sympathy and applause from the supporters of Grant. Here is a test you can all make for yourself: To your Grant neighbor profess opposition to Greeley and see if he does not approve and applaud your course, and admire you intensely. This alone should be guide enough for the feet of every Democrat.

Seeing our duty to the long-suffering South and our whole country, let us, for once, show at the polls our whole magnificent strength of 90,000 Iowa Democrats, with a solid vote for Greeley that will teach the blatant allies of Grant that their presence with us is an offence, and will say to the whole country that, first since the unfortunate dissentions of 1860, there is a united Democracy, that can be neither taunted nor jeered away from its duty to itself and the Republic.

JOHN P. IRISH,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee, and Associate Chairman of the combined Liberal and Democratic Committees.

Have Citizens any Rights?—A Bold Challenge to John I. Davenport.

(N. Y. Sun.)

At a public meeting in this city on Saturday evening, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt spoke fittingly in the following words of the outrages which the wretch Davenport, through his marshals, is duly engaged in committing:

"The other day I was told that there was a man down stairs, in my own house, who wanted to see me. On going down stairs, I was told he 'wanted to take the census.' I told him to go ahead. He said he wanted me to give him some information. I replied I had no information to give him. He asked me if I declined. I said, 'I do decline to give you any information whatever.' He then said I was making myself liable to arrest, to which I replied, 'I know what I am about, and as I am in a hurry you will oblige me by getting out of this house.' He went away. After he had gone—it was well I did not know it before—after he had gone I was informed that he had rung the door bell, and without asking the servant any question he had gone up stairs to the apartments where my wife and children were. He met my wife at the head of the stairs, and she requested him to go down stairs again, and I would come down to him. Now, I am responsible for my acts, and I say that this is an invasion to which no citizen who respects himself will ever submit [applause]; and I say to Mr. Davenport [hisses and groans], I say to Mr. Davenport, and I suppose the reporters will take care that he hears of it, that I have not been arrested yet, and if he wants a foeman worthy of his steel he can apply to Abram S. Hewitt. [Applause.] He will have to fight it out on that line until we ascertain whether the individual citizen has got any rights worth protecting and preserving or not." [Applause.]

No man in New York has a fairer standing than Mr. Hewitt, and all good citizens, it seems to us, must concur in the feeling of indignation which he expressed at Davenport's violation of the most sacred personal rights.

If Davenport's man should repeat his transgression on the premises of Mr. Hewitt, there is a prospect of his being handled roughly and of the legality of his conduct being brought to a decisive test. Whether this occur or not, we are looking every day to see some one of Commissioner Davenport's agents forcibly ejected from the castle of some citizen and precipitated headlong into the street. Americans are too deeply imbued with a knowledge of their constitutional rights to permit these creatures to continue their violations of them much longer.

The case of Mr. Hewitt is no worse than hundreds of others. The course of Davenport's emissaries is something that will not be submitted to, and it will be fortunate for them if its termination be a peaceable one.

PENDLETON AND HENDRICKS.

To the Democracy.

Why those Opposed to Grant Should Support Greeley.

There are no two Democrats in the United States who stand higher in the confidence of the party than Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and now, when daily and hourly appeals are made, personally and through the Radical press, to induce some to stay away from the election on the 1st Tuesday of November, we have thought a few words of counsel from the two distinguished men we have named, might be potent to convince that their great duty is to vote, and to vote for Greeley and Brown.

In a recnt speech in Chicago Mr. Pendleton said:

Our constitutional government is made a personal government in its worst form, and the Federal Government is gathering to itself under this system the powers of the State, and the President is gathering to himself all the powers of the Federal Government. Now, I am no alarmist; I would not exaggerate an evil to you, I would not exaggerate that evil to myself; but every thoughtful man must see that out of this seething mass of corruption, demoralization, personal government, military rings, trading in office, there rises a figure, though vague and shadowy now, but which history tells us is to become a dire calamity of the public liberty. It was this conviction of universal corruption and the danger to the country consequent upon it, that

Startled the Heart and Conscience

of our people; that produced the Cincinnati Convention. It was this conviction that compelled thoughtful men to dwarf their antagonism, to forget and give up their past differences. It is this conviction that lays at the foundation of this combination which we are to see all over the country, here as well as everywhere else, of men who differ in opinion, in this supreme effort which is made for reconciliation in our country. The Cincinnati Convention met; it declared that impartial suffrage and universal amnesty, equality of right and equality of protection to all classes of our citizens, self-government, subordination of the military to the civil—that these were essential to preserve the free Government. Laying aside all other questions, putting aside all other doctrines, it invited those men who could agree with us and cordially co-operate with us. That, fellow-citizens, touched the heart of the Democratic party. [Cheers.]

Thoughtful men doubted; all men hesitated; weak men were frightened; but the great part of the Democratic party, with instinctive courage, responded peremptorily to the appeal, and, in their Convention in Baltimore, declared that the highest hopes of the Government, the hopes and prospects of liberty, required this cooperation; that we must save the Republic before we can administer it, and that, for itself and its adherents, it would compose all minor differences; it would lay aside all past prejudice; it would forego all petty questions, and it would unite heart and soul with all those who would unite with it to restore peace to our people and purity to our Government. [Loud cheering.]

Gentlemen, humanity has been ennobled by deeds of self-denial and self-devotion. Men have dared, and have died for their friends, and their country and their God; but all history does not show a more unselfish or more magnanimous act of self-denial than this of the Democratic party. At the call of patriotism it stifled the cry of party, at the demand of the country it silenced the voices of prejudices, of pride of ambition, of life-long and honest antagonism. I said to these Liberal Republicans, in the presence of this calamity, and to avoid this danger,

"We will Accept Your Invitation;

we will lay aside our animosity; we will hold in obeyance all our differences; we will accept your platform; we will adopt your candidate; he has been our earnest, determined, bitter, persistent and able opponent; but he is right on the question of to-day [cheers]; and we will be faithful to the country; we will bring to his support all the power of our organization, all the persuasions of authority; all the fidelity growing out of our principles, our history, and our traditions; we will unite with you in this one grand effort; and if we succeed, we will leave to you the honor and the offices and the emoluments; and we will only ask from you that you shall restore peace to all our people." [Applause.] The Democratic party has shown itself to be

Great in the Triumphs of Its Wisdom

and power; greater still in the constancy with which it has borne danger, and darkness, and defeat; but, greater than all, when in this sublime act of self-abnegation, it laid aside every selfish aspiration, every human weakness, even, for the hope of doing good to our country. [Applause.] I do not know that that effort will succeed; but this I know: that the act itself was worthy the faith of a monarch, worthy the courage of a devotee, worthy the favor of a just God. * * *

We agree with Mr. Greeley upon all the great questions of the day. He is in favor of our doctrine of State rights; he is in favor of civil service reform; he is in favor of the one-term principle. [Applause.] He has told us that he will not interfere with the representatives of the people in the exercise of their legitimate functions; he has told us that if Congress will pass a free trade bill he will not veto it; and if he promises us these things, I ask again, where is the Democrat who will stand up and say to an intelligent audience that that is now an administration to be preferred over and above that of Gen. Grant?

I am a Democrat; I have been all my life; as age, and reflection, and experience have matured my judgment, I find myself clinging closer and closer to the old party and its principles. [Loud cheers.] As I have been a Democrat in the past, I hope to live in the future, and to die a Democrat, not because I revere party organization, not because I am blindly attached to our party or its party aims, but I am blindly attached to truth, and I have faith in the principles and counsels of that party. I need not speak to you of it; it is the glory of the great Republic. Its history is a history of free government; its love of constitutional liberty is the sheet anchor of constitutional government everywhere. [Cheers.] It has done that which will keep its name alive after all these men who have supported it heretofore and who support it to-day will be mouldering in the dust. I would not do dishonor to that party. I would honor it as I would honor the truest and most cherished object of my affection, and I tell you, in closing, my fellow citizens, that I honor its principles, and honor it by obeying it. I honor it when I ask the Democratic party to do right and not wrong, and to vote for Horace Greeley. [Tremendous cheers.]

Gov. Hendricks, on the same occasion, said:

Gentlemen, you know that the Civil Service of this country is not what it ought to be; every one of you is conscious of that fact. And now I come to the material question:

What is the Remedy?

I deny that the American people, having been blessed with a good and free Government for such a number of years, must settle down with the conviction and determination that corruption is to pervade the public service, as is described in this report. A hundred millions a year! Do you know what sort of an apology is made for this?

General Butler, of Massachusetts,—[Laughter, and cries of "spoons"]. Do not say anything about it. [Renewed laughter.] A farmer cried that out in a crowd down in Indiana, one day I was speaking of him. Butler heard of it, and he blackguarded me like—I do not know exactly how, because I do not know of anybody having blackguarded me as he did about it. [Laughter.] But when Gen. Butler was brought West to instruct the people on the subject of political morality, he said this: "That, of course, among the 60,000 office-holders, as they were human there must be some rogues." [Laughter.] And he said further, "That, if some of these officers had not grown full, it is not good policy to turn them out and put new men in, for the new men might go to stealing with a sharp appetite (Laughter.) And he closed his illustration by saying this: "Suppose General Grant should steal a million of dollars," (He said he could not but suppose he could), "how much would it be for each one of you?" (Laughter.) "Only two cents and a half" (Laughter.) "for every man, woman and child in the country. Two cents and a half, and what is the use of making a fuss about two cents and a half?" (Laughter.) "Why it is so small a matter to you that you won't feel it, and if one of Grant's officials should steal a million it would do him so much good." (Laughter.) "Why, he could build a palace in comparison with which the grand edifices in this beautiful city would appear very plain and humble; he could fill it with the richest of modern inventions; he could have his servants in livery; he could live in the style of the land, and he and his would be so happy, because they had a million; and it would only cost you two and a half cents each." (Laughter.)

How do you like it? You Grant merchants, who would not allow a porter to stay in your store for an hour after you had found that he had deliberately, and with bad intent, stolen only two cents and a half—what do you say to this plea for your administration? But, gentlemen, I would be willing to compromise on a million, if Gen. Grant's administration is to stay in power. I would be willing to compromise on ten millions; I would be willing to compromise on twenty-five millions for this report says it is costing the American people, in money lost, a hundred millions a year. But if a hundred millions are lost each year, it is not two cents and a half apiece. If a hundred millions are lost, it is $2 50 to every man, woman and child in the country, and for every family of ten persons it is $25. What is the remedy? ("Kick them out.")

The Remedy is a Change of Administration.

I say to you again to-night that the only remedy the people have in a case of that kind is a change of administration. ["Greeley is the man."] No party can reform the abuses of government which come in under its own sway and power. Let me illustrate. If Grant be elected President on the 5th of next month, who are the active men, by their personal efforts and by the use of money, will have brought it about? He will be more indebted for his re-election to the office-holders than to any other set of men, for they furnish the money, the sinews of war, in this great struggle; they have given their personal efforts for his re-election, and when it is over do you expect General Grant to turn them out? They say to him, we did not work and furnish our money that you might turn us out as soon as you were re-elected. ["Give them their money back."] I say to you, gentlemen, since this report, who has been turned out? Those hundred millions have been lost, and has any man been turned out. Have you heard of any removals for these frauds? Have any steps been taken to bring about a reform? No, gentlemen, new men must come in under no embarrassments, who will run out the guilty parties wherever they can be found. [Cheers.]

Rattlesnake Fighting.

Mr. W. H. Dickson, who lives near Des Arc, while passing through an old field grown up with weeds, had his attention attracted by a noise a few rods distant, and went to see what caused it. He discovered two large rattlesnakes fighting, and watched the battle for a long time. They would raise their heads nearly three feet from the ground and strike at each other, inserting their poisonous fangs in the bodies of each, and then release themselves and do the same thing over again. During the fight they would occasionally emit a white-looking fluid from their mouths. Mr. Dixon shot one of them, and the other escaped. He afterwards found the other dead near where the battle was fought. One of them was five feet long, large, and had seventeen rattles. The other was six feet long, slender, and had twenty-six rattles. This is the first time we ever heard of rattle snakes fighting. It is death to the victor as well as to the vanquished.—*Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.*

THE Bucyrus *Forum* says. If you see a Democrat voting for Grant or O'Conor, you can locate your man at once and fix the amount of purchase money.

EVERY township in Auglaize county but one, and every township in Holmes county but one, gave Democratic majorities at the late election.

The Association of the Army of Northern Virginia meets at Richmond to-day: Gen. J. B. Gordon will deliver the annual address.

OHIO clipped four million pounds more wool this year than she did last.

CADIZ is now lighted with fourteen power candle gas.

BUTLER IN EGYPT.

AN AMERICAN CONSULATE DISGRACED.

Strologo Informs Upon His Accomplice—Consular Offices Bought and Sold—Difficulties with the Missionaries—The Kindenico Case—Swindling and Braggadocio—Troubles with American Officers—The Uncle Protects His Nephew—The Khedive Bullied—Drunkenness, Licentiousness and Maladministration in Office.

The New York *World* publishes a long statement, sworn to by A. D. Strologo, a Levantine, who accompanied the late Consul General Geo. H. Butler to Egypt in the capacity of private secretary, and was implicated in many, and fully conversant with all of his infamous acts, both official and private, which have so scandalized the United States in that country. Ostensibly Strologo desires by this publication to vindicate himself from certain charges made by the *World* against him, but the most probable cause of the disclosure seems to be the fact that he was swindled out of his share in the plunder obtained by Butler. He details his meeting with Butler in Paris last May, his engagement and journey to Egypt, with the distinct understanding that the consular office was to be used as a cloak for schemes of illegal traffic and personal advantage. He confirms fully the report that Butler habitually offered the appointments in his gift for sale to the highest bidder, and instances the cases of a certain Azar Abdul Melak, who desired the agency at Khartoum, and of two others from different places. The facts came to the ears of the missionaries in Egypt, who complained of the matter to Butler, but obtained no satisfaction. Strologo then gives his version of his diffiulty with Mr. Strong, whom he attacked with a cane. He continues:

A correspondence ensued between Colonel Butler and the missionaries, a copy of which was sent to the State Department, and is of record at the consulate and the matter was dropped. In reference to the Kindenico case, Butler, before his departure from Paris, told me that he was offered $10,000 by a Mr. (S. P.) Brown, of Washington, who is interested in the Kindenico case, if he would push it, and he said to me, "There is a great deal of money in that, and I don't want to accept the offer now, because if they offer me $10,000, I can probably get $20,000 from the Khedive; it makes no difference to me which wins." Those were his own words. A week after his arrival in Egypt, Mr. T. C. Cone, a lawyer of New York, came to Egypt, employed by parties interested in the Kindenico claim. Nothing was done for some time about the Kindenico case by Butler, who avoided compromising himself either way. Meanwhile the Kindenico had never been recognized as American citizens by the local authorities, who were annoying them daily in their business, until one day Mr. Cone spoke so strongly to Butler about their right to be recognized as American citizens, having with them passports signed by Mr. Fish, and Butler, under the impulse of the moment and the threats of Cone, who had Butler under his obligation for money, for having paid his note due in New York for $2,000, wrote a letter to the Khedive, giving him eight hours for an answer of yes or no, if the Kindenicos were to be recognized or not. He called all the American officers then in Cairo, and told them of the coming trouble, as he would pull down his flag if the answer was not in the affirmative, and asked them if they would stand by him; they held off. I have never seen this letter on record in the books of the consulate-general. A few hours after the letter was dispatched a couple came from the Khedive, bringing General Mott, asking Butler to go immediately to the palace. He went, and on his arrival back we heard that the Khedive recognized the justice and the right of Consul General to demand the recognition of the Kindenicos as American citizens. This created a great excitement in Cairo and Alexandria, and the Kindenicos stock went up, because it was said that the present Consul General would follow it up, and a final settlement could come soon. Report also said that Butler received a handsome sum from the Kindenicos for this bold step. I know to the contrary, as the Kindenicos nor their friends had any money to spare, but promises were made of a certain percentage on the settlement. At this time Consul Butler did not attend to any official business, being on a round of debauch, although, getting deeply in debt and sorely in need of money, he applied for and received a leave of absence. Trouble with Nubar then ensued, and I was left in charge nominally under Mr. Brenier. During this time I went to see Mr. Levison, Cherif and Nubar Pachas and others, and began to work around about getting money, &c., saying to Levison that he (Butler) had not been treated like other consuls, in which they agreed. On Col. Butler's return I told him all this. He did not expect to see me still there, and was much pleased at what I had done, and said he was going to send my nomination as Vice-Consul General home. I never knew of its being sent; he came back without a dollar. At that time the Viceroy was away up the Nile; we awaited his return, and then went to see Levison, who saw the Viceroy, and told him he would take care of him and relieve his wants, and it would occur naturally every year.

A few days after Mr. Levison sent for me, and he told me that the Khedive would give Butler £2,000 immediately, hoping that he would pay his debts and be relieved from his present troubles. The order was given to me and Mr. Pantellini, payable to bearer; and I told Pantellini to keep out of it the £700 which Butler owed him then, and also to take my share; but Pantellini refused, saying that he would give the whole amount to Butler, as he was also responsible for the money, and did not doubt Butler would pay him of his own accord. The money was brought to the hotel, and Butler received it. Butler's wife was present. To me who was the cause of his getting this money, he gave £50, and to Pantellini he paid £500—owing him, as he did then, £700—promising me the balance when we got to Alexandria. A few weeks after Mr. Lay's case came up. He was in Egypt under a contract with the Egyptian Government to receive either an order or a certain compensation when the trial of his torpedo should take place. He had been ready for some months, and was waiting for the appointed day, which was put off by the Government for trivial reasons from time to time. Mr. Lay had full confidence in General Mott, who had caused him to come to Egypt, and who was absent at that time on leave. He mistrusted Butler, and did not wish to have anything to do with him. I took hold of Lay's case and after several weeks of talking I convinced him that his only resource was to put the matter, in the hands of Butler, who I prepared and who was willing for a certain remuneration to assist him; and push his case. An arrangement was then made and I brought Lay and Butler together, and suggested to Butler to go directly to the Khedive and in conversation say that he heard that Mr. Lay was going about town threatening to expose all his works, and as the Government did not pay him he would blow up all the torpedoes he had laid all along the coast, adding that Mr. Lay was a very impulsive man and would probably do what he said; therefore, he, Colonel Butler, would suggest the propriety of settling this matter with Mr. Lay as his highness would know that such publicity would reach the Porte; also that Butler could probably arrange the matter amicably and reduce the claim of Lay This the Consul did, as he told the Khedive, officiously, not officially. The Khedive consented, and in a few days the matter was arranged, and Mr. Lay was paid £6,500 sterling, £1,500 of which were given to Butler for his and my share. Butler only gave me £50. The money was paid by Lay to Butler in my presence.

To the best of my knowledge and belief Butler has no income of any kind through his family or any other source outside of what he got in Egypt, and he was deeply in debt when he came. He received while there, through me and my transactions and exertions, altogether over $21,000, gold, while all I ever received from him, which was given me in small sums, was $755. As to opening letters, he did open many not addressed to him in the most unscrupulous manner. I can mention one in particular, that of Mr. Carnana's from Earl Granville, in the presence of Southworth and Morris. All information and news he had come through me, as he never at this time went out unless on a drunk, which he kept up all the time, making himself very unpopular with residents and travellers in Egypt, and having several rows and street-fights. As to the reports about his espionage over the mails, despatches and telegrams, it is true, for he to open letters, &c., addressed to other persons in the most clear address, telling me to say, and saying himself whenever it became known, that it was done by mistake, or withholding them altogether. He gave me strict instructions to always bring all the mail to him before any one saw it, and he would take it himself whenever he was present. He opened my letters and others, and even had my address changed from the consulate. During the Guerriere visit to Alexandria, when Col. Butler went on board to pay his official visit, he was drunk at the time, and got into a row with the surgeon, and raised a general disturbance on board, I took him away with the aid of some of the officers, who came on shore with us, and under promise of Capt. Stevens that an inquiry should be made, the matter was hushed up. Col. Butler's rows and broils were too numerous to be detailed. He was disliked by all his colleagues, who held no association with him. Colonel Butler instigated all those he could against Colonel Allen, and persecuted him in every possible manner.

The last row was the one with Major Campbell, at the restaurant in Alexandria. It was not premeditated, but had its origin in old feeling of enmity between Butler and Major Campbell. Butler certainly did grossly insult Major Campbell as he went out, giving him good reason to resent it, and Butler did call on Wadleigh to shoot.

When Butler came back to the ship seeing his wife off, he said now he was free—that he had been with a yoke on his neck three or four months, and was going for blood. He wrote insulting letters to Generals Sibley and Stone, and challenged Sibley, which was accepted. He got me to see if any of the officers would be his second, but they would not against a brother officer. He told me he did not want to fight, and I acted as his friend, and tried to arrange it with Major Campbell. But the matter got serious, and General Mott was sent for, and he told Sibley that when Butler went out he was going to resign his position by telegraph, and that he (Sibley) must do the same. Sibley did not want to lose his position and pay, so the matter was fixed up, and they all took dinner together.

The day before the Landbills, signed by Wadleigh, and printed in three languages, calling Gen. Stone a liar, coward and Jesuit, were posted up all over Alexandria, and sent everywhere by Butler. He had got the Spanish and English Consuls General to agree to call a meeting of the consular body for him to prefer charges against Stone. He was determined to ruin him in every way possible.

After the shooting affray, Butler telegraphed to his uncle in the United States, General Butler, to get him a leave of absence and send him by telegraph immediately, that it was important. No time was lost, for the answer came about ten hours after, signed by Mr. Hale, granting the leave, but saying he must not leave any one in charge with diplomatic functions.

The next day after the shooting affray, I wrote a full and complete statement of it to General Butler, telling him of the conduct of his nephew and asking his advice, and for the letter I have received an insolent answer, and my said letter, with a copy of the reply, was sent by General Butler to Colonel Butler in London, who took advantage of this and refused to pay me what he justly owes me.

The remainder of the affidavit relates to a series of minor rascalities of no general interest. It was signed by Strologo in Paris on the 4th day of October, and sworn to before General F. A Starring, Special Agent of the United States Treasury.

Pimples Removed

and the skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York

A Delightful Surprise.

Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish it is desired to remove be sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by the celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York;

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FATHER BURKE'S REJOINDER TO FROUDE.

His Remarks in Newark on Irish History—Ireland's Right to Freedom Never Resigned by Her Sons.

The Rev. Thomas Burke, O. P., the Irish orator, lectured to an immense and enthusiastic audience, on Wednesday night, in the Rink, Newark, N. J., under the auspices of the Board of Government of the New Jersey Catholic Temperance Union. The Rev. George H. Doan, Chancellor of the Diocese, presided. The Rev. Thomas Burke, wearing the white robe and black habit of his Order, then advanced to the front of the stage, and, after the applause which greeted him had subsided, said in the course of his remarks:

My friends, there is a gentleman among us who has come out all the way from England to tell the American people what he knows about Ireland [laughter], about her people and about her history; and one thing I tell the American people, that in tracing that history, even with all the prejudice of his race and of his Protestant religion, he may be able to bring home to Irishmen many an impulsive and ill-considered and foolish act; he may prove us guilty from time to time of want of head, but I defy him or any other man who speaks of the Irish race and the Irish people to prove against them a want of heart. [Cheers.] Your reception this evening of an Irish Catholic priest, whose only recommendation to you is that he is a Catholic priest and an Irishman, the cheers you gave me would be sufficient answer to him or any other man if he attempted to fix upon the Irish people the sin that comes from want of heart. [Applause.]

Father Burke spoke at length on the subject of "Temperance," again towards the close of his lectere returning to the government of Ireland by England.

And you, who have been brought up in the traditions of almost slavery, who hail the glorious soil of America, which knows the springing step of freemen, which you were never able to lay upon the shamrock at home, have you realized the truth of my assertions? This glorious and grand America, oh may every blessing in the bosom of God come down on her imperial, and more than imperial, head and heart. [enthusiastic cheers.]

IRELAND'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM.

Our dear old mother, Ireland, she two was and is a nation—a nation out of whose mind two ideas have never perished and never will, namely, that she has a right to her freedom as a nation, and that she will be, until the day of judgment, a Catholic nation. [Cheers.] Her history proves that never did Ireland in her darkest hour pull down the green flag and give up, and say—I am no longer a nation. [Cheers.] Her history proves that not all the powers of earth aided by all the devils in hell [cheers and laughter] could tear Irish catholicity from the hearts of Irishmen. Irishmen, hear one who need not tell you you that he loves you. The master passion of my heart after the love that I have for God and my religion, is love for Ireland. [Cheers.] There is no brother's love to divide it, or to interfere with it. There is no woman's love to come in to share it—no, my native land, as she was, in all the vicissitudes of her history, as she is to-day in all her misery, and as she will be on the day when the world will receive her among the nations [here the audience burst into cheering which lasted several minutes]—that is the subject of my love, and therefore I speak as a friend, a lover, and an Irishman to my fellow-men. No doubt the English gentleman who came over here has come to preach this gospel; "Irishmen have been badly treated, and they got what they deserved; they did not know how to govern themselves, and it was a mercy of God that somebody took them in hand." [Laughter.]

I tell you that no matter what arguments this man may bring forth, the strongest argument he can bring forth today on the question of the hour, while he is drawing the attention of all America to us Irishman—the strongest and the bitterest argument he can bring against us would be to point to the drunkards and say, "There they are, the men that are always prattling about their grievances—look at them! It is true we handled them without gloves, but look at them, dirty, impoverished, debauched, filthy drunkards—were they ever worthy of anything better?"

If I were in Mr. Froude's place I tell you what I would do. Every evening I came to lecture I would try to get an Irishman blind drunk and get him on the stage, and then instead of tiring myself by talking and telling God knows how many lies about Ireland a hundred years ago, I would give the drunken fellow a twist and say, "Look at him." [Applause.] Whenever I see a drunken Irishman reeling about in the street, as a priest I regret and weep for his sin; but I declare, as an Irishman, I would almost take him and strangle him. [Cheers.]

At the close of the lecture a series of resolutions was presented by James W. O'Brien, thanking Father Burke for his defence of the national history of Ireland, and requesting him to give a regular series of Irish historical lectures in reply to those of Mr. Froude. The resolutions were adopted amid loud applause.

RAILROAD COMBINATION.

A Prospective Consolidation of Roads for the Formation of a Grand New Through Route From New York to the West.

Detroit Free Press.

At Toledo, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, were Daniel Drew, Azariah Boody, A. B. Baylis, A. M. White and John Ross. These gentlemen are noted railroad men, and have all recently been elected directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad. Besides these gentlemen, Milton Courtwright, of the Canada Southern; John F. Tracy, of the Chicago and Northwestern; and John F. Casement, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, were also chosen Directors. Added to this is another fact, namely, that all the Directors chosen at the last meeting of the stockholders but two are in the interest of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Horace F. Clark and Agustus Schell—quite a change from the old Board. Another fact, that may have significance or not, is that the net earnings of the road last year, $400,000, were not divided, but by vote of the Directors have been devoted to the increase of the equipment of the road. The Toledo, Wabash and Western has entered into a combination with the Canada Southern, and it is said with the Chicago and Northwestern companies. The road of the former through Canada is being pushed with the greatest energy. A survey has been made of the extension of the road from Toledo and Detroit, and on the portion from Toledo to Trenton considerable work has been done in the way of grading and preparing the roadbed. The bridge across the Raisin at Monroe is in a state of forwardness, the abutments being completed and the foundations of all the piers but one being well above water. The line of the Chicago, Michigan and Canada Southern road has been surveyed through Michigan and considerable work in the counties of Monroe, Lenawee and Hillsdale completed. The New York, Midland Railroad, also in a state of forwardness, composes the eastern outlet of the Canada Southern, and will afford it an independent line to New York City. It is asserted that a consolidation has been effected between the New York Midland, Canada Southern' Chicago, Michigan and Canada Southern' Chicago and Northwestern, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads. The Toledo, Wabash and Western being largely interested in the Canada Southern and both roads in the New York Midland, the Chicago and Northwestern saw the advantages that would be likely to accrue by combining the two roads above named and building an independent line through Michigan. The Toledo, Wabash and Western is also to construct and attain by purchase or lease roads beginning at some point on its line within a short distance of Toledo, and extending through Indianapolis, and thence in nearly an air-line as possible to Cairo. If the consolidation is as maintained, it is one of the most gigantic ever formed on this continent. It reaches from the seaboard at New York to the Red River of the North; the Missouri on the West and the Mississippi at the junction of the Ohio on the South. It passes through nine States and provinces, and, with its numerous branches, controls an aggregate mileage nearly as great as that from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Petroleum.

To thirty day shut down is nearly at an end in Oildom, and to-day the wells in Petersburg and other points in the oil regions will begin operations. The desired effect has been produced by the shutting down process and the price of oil has jumped up wonderfully, from $2 50 per barrel, the price one month ago, to the figures given in the quotations below. A dispatch from Titusville, bearing date yesterday says the market is firm and oil advancing at all points. Sales have been made on the upper road at the following figures: 1,000 bbls spot, at $4 37½: 580 bbls., spot, at $4 50; 1,000 bbls., B. O. all the year, $3 75. Oil City—1,000 bbls., spot, $4 55; and 1,000 regular, at $4,65. At Parker the market is reported firm oil is quoted at $4 50 per bbl.

Symptoms of Liver Complaints and of Some of the Diseases Produced by It.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat, and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, a raising of food, and a choking sensation in throat, distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness and irregularities, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 601

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vs.

H. C. Dravo.

689 June, 1872. In Divorce. Common Pleas Court.

To H. C. Dravo, respondent:

You are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the Judge of said Court on the first Monday of December, 1872, to answer the compaint of plaintiff in above stated case.

HUGH S. FLEMING,

sept26-4tw Sheriff

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je25mwo

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20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
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40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

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SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

The Horse Disease.

(Afternoon Telegrams.)

At Corry, Pa.

CORRY, Pa., October 25.—The horse disease has reached here in force. Eleven horses were down in one day. The horses of the express companies are all laid up.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 25.—It is stated on the authority of a veterinary surgeon that the horse disease has appeared here, but only a very few cases have as yet occurred. Vigorous precautions are being taken to prevent its spread if possible. The St Louis Transfer Company's stables, in which there are some seven hundred horses, has been thoroughly fumigated with carbolic lime, and the other stables will undergo a similar process.

In Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, October 25.—The horse disease is unabated. The weather is rainy. Various stables report the horses much worse than yesterday. The loss to business is very great. The canal horses seem to have the disease milder than other classes.

In New York.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The weather this morning is very damp and foggy. The horse disease has now spread to every stable in the city. The symptoms of contagion are visible on almost every horse on the streets. Stages and street car lines are continuing to lessen their trips. At about eight o'clock last evening there was not a Broadway stage between the Battery and City Hall, and this morning that thoroughfare seems to be almost without vehicles. Altogether it is calculated that about eighteen thousand horses are now afflicted. The animals attacked before yesterday generally exhibited worse features, and it becomes evident that, dating the cases from Monday or Tuesday, the crisis can yet hardly be said to have arrived. The continued working of afflicted horses is beginning to tell in a rapid increase of the dangerous cases. Not many deaths have been reported as yet, but it is known that deaths are occurring. Three horses of the Dry Dock line of cars died last night. Some three hundred cars have ceased running, and some additional stage lines will probably have to give out to-day. It is the opinion of veterinary surgeons that the distemper may not prove fatal, but that the horses will suffer some time from weakness.

The Sanitary Commission reported to the Board of Health that the disease, though general, is not fatal or contagious, and the cause of it seems to be, say, that on Friday the animal appears sick, Saturday worse, Sunday the malady attains its climax; on Monday the horse improves, and on Tuesday is almost fit for work. Its effects on business has not yet been severely felt, but already the cost on draying and cartage in some instances have risen to war prices. The epidemic has spread to West Chester and Staten Island, as well as to New Jersey.

Another estimate gives the following as the number of cases in this city: Six thousand dray horses, twelve thousand belonging to the car and stage lines, five hundred to the express companies, two thousand to the livery and sale stables, six thousand sick in Brooklyn, six hundred in Jersey City, and six hundred elsewhere, making a total of twenty-eight thousand. The valuable trotting stock of the city have also received their share of the disease. Dan Mace's horses are nearly all affected. The celebrated double team, Darkness and Plimpton, that trotted at Prospect Park the other day with Ethan Allen and Geo. Wilkes, are being treated. The valuable Ethan Allen colt, worth twelve thousand dollars, is also in the doctor's hands. A number of well-known trotters, such as Stonewall Jackson, Kirkwood, Lady Wheeler, Jules Kurgensen, and Captain Jinlas, are also affected in a mild form.

LATER—The weather has been rainy all day and unfavorable to the suffering animals. Thousands were to-day obliged to resort to pedestrianism. The cars are still running very heavily crowded. Many of the lines withdrew additional cars.

A post mortem was held to-day upon five dead horses of Avenue C line. If the distemper continues unabated, it is probable the demands of business will require the running of dummy engines in the streets, and the repeal of the law respecting cartage on the side walks.

LATEST.—The horse epidemic is spreading. The Fifth avenue stages stopped running early this evening. The Twenty-third street line stopped somewhat later, and the Wall street stages, which are still running, start at long intervals. Few street cars are running. Several branch lines of street cars have stopped altogether.

Spreading in New England.

The horse disease is spreading throughout the New England States.

At Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, ME., October 25.—A large number of cases of the horse disease have appeared here. Only one has terminated fatally.

Not in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.—No symptoms of the horse disease have yet appeared. Precautions have been adopted to prevent its spread if it shows itself.

At Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, October 25.—The horse epidemic appeared here and in the adjacent towns yesterday.

At Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 25.—It is reported that the Canadian horse disease has made its appearance in this city and a number of horses are already suffering from it.

(Night Dispatches.)

Street Traffic Suffering Frightfully.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The horse epidemic continues its ravages throughout the city, and few stables can be found in which the disease has not made its appearance. The rainy weather is generally regarded as very unfavorable to the animals affected. The three lines of cars, to-wit: Broadway, Broome street and Seventh avenue cars, and all belonging to the Seventh avenue company have been compelled to withdraw fifty-six cars to day. There is not a car running on the Broadway street line. The officers of the Fourth avenue road telegraphed to Ilion, New Jersey, for a dummy engine, but failed to get it. The Third avenue railroad will probably be compelled to use steam if the epidemic continues. The disease has compelled the withdrawal of fifteen cars from Avenue B. line. Two-thirds of the animals on the line are affected. The report of deaths is untrue. Most of the animals on the Second avenue line are somewhat affected, but none are withdrawn. Six cars were taken from the Eighth avenue line and eight from the Ninth avenue line. Upwards of three hundred cars have been altogether withdrawn from the different lines. The horses connected with a great many private establishments in the city are laid up. Among others are those of Arnold, Constable & Co., A. T. Stewart, H. B. Claflin & Co., and several express companies. Of the three hundred horses used on the North river by the stevedores two hundred and eighty have got the disease.

In Brooklyn.

Very few horses in Brooklyn are escaping the contagion. The different railroad companies have been compelled to make heavy purchases in order to keep their cars in motion. The grocers, bakers, butchers, milk-men and ice-men are unable to supply their customers. The epidemic is making rapid strides in Jersey City, and a majority of the horses owned by private individuals as well as by public corporations are affected. The manufacturing and express companies are the greatest sufferers. In the depots of the Erie, Morris and Essex, and Pennsylvania Railroads, a great amount of freight is awaiting transportation, and the wharves of the large steamship lines are crowded with bales and boxes, which cannot be moved.

The Disease Abating in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, October 25.—The wet weather caused the street railways to stop running at five o'clock this evening. They have but three well horses out of three hundred. All their stock has been worked during their sickness. The disease is abating. The bad weather forces owners to keep their animals off the streets to-day.

At Oswego.

OSWEGO, October 25.—Only a few cases of horse disease have made their appearance in this city. The towing companies let their horses conditionally. They will not be held if any horses fail before reaching their destination. The shipments by canal continue large and uninterrupted.

Great Suffering in Boston.

BOSTON, October 25.—The horse disease has acquired greater prevalence here to-day, and the business streets, except for the crowd of pedestrians present, wear a Sabbath day appearance. In some instances oxen are substituted for horses, and in hauling heavy freight the large express companies having several horses continue to do no business, but many of the smaller companies are compelled to suspend. Of the twelve hundred horses owned by the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, nearly every one is affected, and the total suspension of street railway travel is threatened.

At Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—Ten or twelve new cases of horse disease are reported here to-night. Horse owners are alarmed.

In Newburg, N. Y.

NEWBURG, October 24.—The horse disease has appeared here. Three deaths have occurred.

In Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, October 24.—The horse epidemic has appeared here.

In Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, October 24.—The horse disease has become severe. Last evening there were no horses in the streets. Storekeepers are delivering goods by hand carts. The erection of buildings has been suspended. The animals attacked took the disease from twelve to thirty days before it was discovered. A few fatal cases are reported. This morning the disease appeared among the canal horses, and was great difficulty in procuring conveyances.

Ravaging Results from the Equine Plague.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The horse disease has caused a very perceptible diminution in the vehicles and conveyances on Broadway and the principal streets.

A Buffalo dispatch says that in consequence of the suspension of traffic on the canal, towage has increased from 5c. to 10c. per mile.

Not in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 24.—The report that the horse epidemic had broken out in the stables of the West Side Omnibus Company is pronounced without foundation.

Buffalo Weathers the Storm.

BUFFALO, October 24.—The horse disease has passed its crisis here, and is now abating. But few horses have died, and these more from hard usage than from the effects of the disease. The canal horses here have almost entirely escaped. No boats have stopped, and none will be. Grain is moving in as large quantities as usual. The treatment of the disease here has been very successful.

Spreading in New England.

BOSTON, October 24.—The horse malady has involved thousands of horses in this city and the neighboring towns and cities. It appears to be spreading over the New England line. The omnibuses on Washington street have stopped running. The Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company has been compelled to largely reduce their trips, and all other business depending upon horses is affected to a greater or less degree.

Dispatches from Portland announce the distemper in that city.

A Sad Spectacle in New York City.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Business, manufactures and industry are partially paralyzed in this city and Brooklyn in consequence of the sudden deprival of the use of a large number of horses. In Brooklyn, it is said, the horse cars will stop running to-morrow. The damp weather last night and to-day undoubtedly aggravated the epidemic, and three-fourths of the horses in this city are affected. The disease has made the most alarming progress among the railroad, stage and livery stable horses, and while these are suffering at the rate of seventy per cent private coach and truck horses, which are better cared for and not so hard worked, suffer at the rate of forty-five per cent. The Broadway and Twenty-third street stage company suspended trips to-day, over half its four hundred and seventy-five horses being sick. Of the three hundred horses on the Ninth Avenue railroad, about one half are affected by the disorder. No cars have been taken from the Eighth Avenue line and none of their trips abridged. About six hundred of the twelve hundred horses on this line are affected. The regular cars have been taken from the Sixth avenue line to-day. Some four hundred horses on this line are suffering. About three hundred are sick in the Seventh avenue line stables, some badly. Three hundred and fifty of the six hundred belonging to the Fourth avenue road are ill, as are three hundred on the Third avenue line. The Second avenue road is less affected than the others, but has a considerable number of animals laid up. Broadway was seldom so quiet as to-day. About one quarter of the usual number of teams passed through the street and almost every horse was closely wrapped in woolen blanket. It is probable that the mail service will be serously affected. It requires two hundred horses daily, and unless the severity of the epidemic be mitigated, the supply can not be kept up. The horse disease made its appearance on the Stock Exchange to-day and Wall street. The operators are beginning to calculate what the effect of the equine epidemic would be if it should continue a few days longer. The lack of horses to move freight to and from railroad depots would cause a terrible interruption of all railroad business. The American Merchants' Union Exchange Company has but twenty horses out of one hundred fit for service. But few horses owned by the Adams Express Company were fit to be harnessed to-day, and seventy-five belonging to the United States Express Company are affected. Business express companies are almost prostrated and great quantities of freight lie in the warehouses awaiting shipments. Private firms and individuals are suffering severely from the illness of their horses. In one livery stable thirty out of thirty-one horses are laid up. Many of the livery stables are closing up. Grocers, bakers, milkmen and others are with great difficulty serving customers.

In Brooklyn the City railroad is completely stopped, having six hundred out of two thousand horses affected. Other lines are suffering seriously and also obliged to suspend some trips. The horses at the various livery stable are affected. So many horses of the Knickerbocker Ice Company are sick, that the company have been compelled to lay up their carts. There were seventy-two horses of the Washington Ice Company sick this morning. As in New York, the grocers, etc., are mostly unable to supply their customers. Not less than five thousand horses are now down with the distemper in Brooklyn.

The horse disease is spreading at Hunter's Point and Astoria. The Flushing Oil Works and many private citizens, having animals, are suffering.

Over two hundred animals are ill in the Jersey City stables.

In Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, ME., October 24.—The Canadian horse disease has reached this city. Many horses are afflicted with it.

Fifteen Thousand Horses in New York Under Treatment.

NEW YORK, October 24.—It is estimated that fifteen thousand horses are under treatment in this city. Two street cars and one stage line have stopped running.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISEASE.

Symptoms and Treatment.

Though many horses are seized with the malady, it appears that but few die from it, and this is an important point to note, whilst it is not impossible, it is said, that, in the fatal cases that have occurred, some other malady may have aided in causing death. The premonitory symptoms are described to be dullness, a staring coat, watery discharges from the nose, speedily followed by a severe hacking cough, a hot mouth and quickened pulse, the ears and legs unnaturally cold, and also labored and severe breathing in some cases. As the disease grows, the nasal discharge become of a greenish-yellow color. The malady seems to be a sort of catarrh, and its cause is believed to be atmospheric, as it appears at the same time over large sections of country.

Overwork or other debilitating influences are said, in frequent cases, to be the original cause of a severe attack, and it is believed that proper care and treatment will prevent fatal results. From Canada, where it has been for some time prevalent, and where they have learned to treat it with considerable success, we are told that the affected animal should be allowed plenty of pure air and a liberal diet of nourishing and easily digested food, with carrots and apples to tempt the appetite. The stable should be well aired daily and thoroughly ventilated, whilst disinfectants should be used freely. If the throat is very sore, a mild embrocation should be used, and cooling medicines also given to allay the fever. So far as our intelligence goes, the disease is not within hundreds of miles of this city, but at the same time our people should be prepared to meet it judiciously should it come this way.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Another Authority on the Disease.

A distinguished veterinary surgeon of Rochester furnishes the *Democrat* of that city with the following:

In accordance with a request, I give you some of the symptoms which characterize the epizootic that has just made its appearance and is vigorously at work, victimizing the horses of this city, with some suggestions in regard to the proper care and treatment of the disease during its course.

I think it cannot properly be regarded as a new disease. It is clearly a form of influenza that has occurred frequently in the United States, as it often has in different portions of Europe. Three forms of influenza are spoken of by veterinary authors—the catarrhal, rheumatic, and the gastro-erysipelatous form.

The disease which is now seizing so generally the horses of this city are plainly of a catarrhal character. The first notable sympton will be a flow of tears from the eyes, a watery discharge from the nose, and a general languor. Next a cough, which, becoming more frequent, will soon occur in paroxysms. In the commencement the membranes of the nose will be found pale or of a leaden color, and those of the eyes presenting a yellowish or reddened appearance. Many cases are ushered on with a chill. All this is soon succeeded by a general feverish condition, manifested by heat of mouth; membranes of the eyes and nose reddened, pulse frequent, though soft and easily compressed, respiration quickened and sometimes laborious. At this stage the bowels may be sluggish, urinary organs inactive, and the discharge from the nose, often assuming a yellowish or greenish appearance.

The disease usually runs its course within ten days, and with proper treatment few, if any, cases ought to prove fatal. Those that do so are usually complicated with other diseases, as bronchitis or pneumonia.

Treatment—The patient should be excused from all labor and allowed complete rest. The stables should be clean and well ventilated. Disinfectants may be useful and in some cases necessary. Either of the following will answer. Carbolic acid, sulphate of iron or bromo-chloralum. The patient should be properly groomed, and the nose and eyes frequently sponged with water, and the limbs, if cold, bandaged. The drink should have the chill slightly removed, but not enough to make it warm and unpalatable. The diet should be light and of a laxative nature; say short feed or bran, wetted or scalded, with a little salt added. Hay in limited quantities may be allowed.

In regard to remedies, I wish to say that heroic treatment should not be tolerated. Blood-letting, cathartic nauseants, and all arterial sedatives are all of them either injurious or uncalled for. Next, whatever medicine is administered should not be given in the form of draughts or drenches, as the animal is sure to be thrown into a paroxysm of coughing the moment a drench is attempted, and some of the medicine will in such event be almost certain to find its way into the windpipe and bronchial tubes, thus inducing fatal bronchitis or pneumonia.

Balls should not be given, as they will be coughed back or out, and the irritability of the throat will be increased in attempting to pass them over with the hand or fingers. Powders are well-nigh useless, as when mixed with the food the patient will usually refuse both food and powders. Electuaries, syrups, or pastes are the only forms in which medicines may be safely and successfully administered in cases where the throat is tender and irritable and coughing easily produced.

Saline medicines I regard as the most useful in this disease. Ether of the following will answer: Chlorate of potash, muriate of ammonia, or hyposulphate of soda. As an anodyne to relieve the cough, fluid extract of belladonna may be added. The proper dose of either of these medicines may be rubbed up with two or three ounces of honey or molasses, and then poured in the mouth from a small bottle or placed on the tongue with a spoon. Given in this way the medicines will be readily lapped up and easily swallowed. But little trouble is required to give it, and no danger of getting any medicine in the trachea will be incurred by this method.

Opinion of a Horse Doctor.

The *N. Y. Herald* gives the result of an interview with a Veterinary Surgeon on he present epidemic among horses:

VETERINARY SURGEON

in Thirteenth street and elicited the following information:

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Have you seen much of this disease among the horses?

VETERINARY SURGEON—I have had about thirty to thirty-five cases to-day, nearly all in private stables.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Do you think it a dangerous disease?

VETERINARY SURGEON—I do not, if properly attended to. It appears to me to be simply a kind of a catarrhal fever, that requires a mild form of treatment.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—What do you mean by a mild treatment?

VETERINARY SURGEON—I mean to strictly avoid the heroic treatment. Bleeding and nauseous physic balls are not alone unnecessary but dangerous. It is also foolish to give a horse a drench in such a case, as his head has to be thrown back in an unnatural position, and it would probably cause a violent fit of coughing. I should confine my remedies to mild

SALINE REMEDIES.

such as chrolate of potash or muriate of ammonia. Tar dissolved with fluid extract of belladonna would also have a soothing effect to the throat, and a strong liniment well rubbed into the throat would also be of material benefit.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Would you make any alteration in their feed?

VETERINARY SURGEON—Any horse in an advanced stage of the disease will not want much feed, but in any case I would carefully avoid all dry diet. Let all his feed be wetted and of rather a laxative nature.

At the conclusion of my conversation with this gentleman, a groom put his head in at the door, asking for the address of some drug store, adding that he thought he should get a keg of that mustard, as all his horses had it now.

In the large horse railroad stables the horses are under varied treatment. Each veterinary surgeon has his own special form of treating this malady, as in many instances they disagree as to the true source of the disease. In some one or two stables homeopathy is practiced, and again, in another stable they were injecting a solution of tar, alcohol and belladonna into the mouth, and also applying strong liniments to the throat. Tar appeared to be a favorite remedy and is administered in various forms.

(Saturday's Afternoon Dispatches.)

Almost All the Horses in New York Suffering from this Disease.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The horse malady has now spread to such an extent that almost all the horses in the city are said to be suffering in one form or another from symptoms of the epidemic. There are thousands of horses which have not yet been put upon the list, but observation shows that many of these have the germs of disorder in their system. The disease has thus far been rather slow in its development, and it is not known yet whether all its stages have been seen. It is estimated that in this city and the immediate vicinity, there are from thirty to forty thousand horses suffering from well developed symptoms. The disease has begun to exhibit new and alarming phases which are looked on as highly dangerous. The inflammation extends from the throat to the lungs, and rapidly grows more alarming, and the coughing is perfectly convulsive. The animal pants for breath, and becomes quite cold at the extremities. This seems to be the warning of a fatal ending of the malady, and if it continues as widely prevalent as it is now for a few days longer, there can be little doubt but that hundreds of horses affected will die.

The street car companies, some of the livery stable proprietors, and many of the down town merchants are still working their diseased horses, and in all these cases the signs of fatality are becoming more and more alarming. In the stables where all business is suspended, until the disease is mastered, very favorable reports are made. In some instances the convalescence of the horse is very rapid. The trotters and racers stabled in this city seem to have nearly escaped the disease. The "American Girl" is already almost recovered from her very slight attack.

At least six hundred cars have been withdrawn from the city railway lines. In this branch alone the disease throws a thousand men out of work. The hackmen have almost tripled fares for passengers in utter violation of law, and refuse to carry those refusing to pay the illegal fares.

The managers of railroad companies believe that at the present rate their stock cannot hold out longer than Sunday night. No stable reports as yet that any horses have been perfectly cured.

Apprehensions exist that several ocean steamships will have to postpone sailing, owing to the impossibility of getting freight on board.

There was a heavy rain, accompanied by brisk wind, all night. The rain continues to-day.

None in Baltimore.

A Baltimore dispatch says that it is hoped there that no case of the horse disease will appear in that city.

In Boston.

BOSTON, October 26.—In consequence of the horse disease, horses car accommodations have been almost entirely withdrawn in Boston and vicinity.

In Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 26.—More fatal cases of the horse disease have been reported this morning than during the whole time since the disease first appeared. The streets are deserted of harses, but wagons and carts drawn by men are plenty. The express companies announce that no more goods will be received. The railroad companies cannot deliver freight.

Reports from the Erie canal, particularly between this city and Buffalo are very discouraging. Many boats have tied up. Nearly every craft has sick horses. Many have arrived with dead horses. The towing companies advertise that they will furnish horses as far as possible, but will not be responsible for any lack of service from them. One of the baggage delivery companies is using a hand car on the street railway track.

In Boston.

BOSTON, October 26.—Very few horses are on the streets. All the various depots requiring horses are at a stand still, and suffering much in consequence. Hand carts are in demand. Many wagons are drawn by men. The only encouraging feature is that only a few cases have proved fatal.

Street Car Travel in New York and Brooklyn Almost Suspended.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The horse disease in this city is not abating. The railroad lines have comparatively few cars running.

In Brooklyn the disease prevails extensively. The city railroad companies hauled off nearly all their cars to-day for the purpose of giving the needed rest to the well horses. On some of the lines no cars were run; on the others one at long intervals.

(Saturday Night's Dispatches.)

NEW YORK, October 26, 1872.

Remedies Recommended as Effective.

Anti-cruelty Bergh suggests as a remedy for the prevailing horse disease complete rest, warm blankets, non-exposure to drafts of air, disinfecting, total absence of bleeding or prostrating cathartics. Twenty or thirty drops of tincture of iron in a gill of Jamacia rum diluted with water, given every four hours in order to preserve the strength of the horse, or tincture of arnica, will produce relief. A plaster bound round the throat, composed of one portion of Cayenne pepper and two of flaxseed mixed with vinegar, are excellent.

Still Spreading in New York and Brooklyn.

The horse disease to-night is reported to be unabated. In fact the distemper is said to be spreading, and feelings of alarm are increasing. The owners of animals, not seriously affected, are keeping their horses in the stables, giving them every care. The number of cars running have decreased very considerably to-day, although this is not quite so much due to the disease as to the great inclemency of the weather caused by the heavy rain. The Ninth Avenue Railroad company has stopped its cars, as also did the Fifth Avenue stage company. In some of the stables the distemper has made no apparent increase, in others, notably that of Third avenue, became severe. Express companies report the recovering of some cases of their horses. It is stated that the United State express company has forty car loads of freight in Jersey City in consequence of the scarcity of teams. The European steamers were not delayed to-day, although they have been inconvenienced somewhat by the stoppage of cart drivers. Some of the lines receive their cargo on barges along the dock piers. It looks like Sunday. The same may be said of some of the railway freight depots.

A novelty was furnished this afternoon by some men dragging loaded wagons while others pushed behind. The losses are already said to be very heavy and will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is frequently visiting his sick horse, Billy, at Brooklyn. That city is suffering similarly to to New York. At the principal piers the freight is piled up for want of means to remove it. The steamer INDIA, which arrived on Friday, has not yet commenced the discharge of her cargo. If the present state of things continue a week, the steamers cannot be unloaded and a general cessation of business must ensue as regards carrying freight. One of the great inconveniences is the lack of horses for funerals in Brooklyn. The railroad lines will probably withdraw all their cars to-morrow to give the disabled horses a chance for rest. A few cases are reported, but it is not definitely settled whether they have been caused by the epidemic.

A medical authority states that under the most favorable circumstances the disease runs from seven to ten days, and with the present unfavorable weather it may linger longer. At all events, it is considered liable to continue until the latter part of the coming week, by which time the horses first attacked should be convalescent.

A Bostonian Attacked With the Plague.

BOSTON, October 26.—Russel White, driver of engine No. 4, while attending his horses to day, was suddenly taken with the disease and had to be conveyed to his home. He had all the symptoms of the disease; coughing, running at the nose and eyes, with general feverish debility.

In Lockport, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, October 26.—There is no abatement of the horse disease in this vicinity. New cases are occurring not only in this city, but throughout the neighboring country. Stages going in and out of the city find great difficulty in making their trips. A great majority of the horses of the public stables are unfit for use, causing a general depression to business.

In Brunswick, Me.

BRUNSWICK, ME., October 26.—The horse disease has appeared here in a mild form.

In Malone, N. Y.

ODENSBURG, N. Y., October 26.—Dispatches from Malone says that fifteen cases of the new horse disease have been discovered there.

Abating in Boston.

BOSTON, October 27.—The horse disease is abating here.

Twenty-five Horses Die in New York.

NEW YORK, October 27.—About twenty-five horses died in this city to-day of the prevailing disease.

In Syracuse, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, October 27.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly in this city. Nearly every horse in Syracuse is affected. The cars on two of the street railways have discontinued running and other lines run cars only hourly. Several deaths occurred yesterday. The leading merchants are employing oxen in conveying goods to the freight depots.

THE CROPS.

Comparative Production of Wheat, Oats and Barley, and Condition of Corn on the First of October.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—A synopsis of the October crop report of J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, indicates the comparative production of wheat, oats and barley and the condition of the corn crop on the first of October. The record of the yield of wheat is quite as valuable as was that of its condition during the summer. Some States have made superior crops and others almost the poorest ever grown. The New England States have nearly sustained the usual average, the Middle States and Maryland together have reduced their last year's aggregate from thirty-seven million bushels to twenty-four million or thirty-five per cent. The Southern States from Virginia to Tennessee, which were known to have increased largely their wheat area, appear to have enlarged their production 50 per cent., or from eighteen million bushels to twenty-seven million. California has increased her product at least 75 per cent. Minnesota and Iowa have made a material increase, while Missouri and Kansas, the former growing winter wheat mainly, and the latter both winter and spring, have had a comparative failure in both varieties. Virginia and Kentucky have had good crops, while Maryland and Ohio return diminished yields, as does the entire district between Ohio and the lakes, the Miami and the Hudson.

Returns have been received from counties representing a large proportion of the wheat of each State, which indicate an increase of about five per cent over the product of last year, which was estimated at 230,000,000 bushels. It is probable that the completed estimate will not fall short of 240,000,000 bushels upon an area a little less than twenty million acres. This will yield between twelve and thirteen bushels per acre, which may be considered the average for the United States. The increase in the States west of the Mississippi appears to be about fifteen million bushels, or in comparison with last year's product, eighty-five million to seventy million bushels. The central line of the wheat production, running north and south, is this year farther west than ever before, and is nearly identical with the 90th meridian which divides centrally the States of Wisconsin and Illinois. Nearly all the wheat produced between this line and the Mississippi river is grown in the western half of these two States.

The quality of wheat is in most of the States better than last year. The percentage of product in comparison with last year in each of the States is as follows:

Maine, 109; New Hampshire, 98; Vermont, 95; Massachusetts, 90; Connecticut, 96; New York, 70; New Jersey, 80; Pennsylvania, 60; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 66; Virginia, 101; North Carolina, 136; South Carolina, 113; Georgia, 180; Alabama, 133; Mississippi, 101; Texas, 320; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 200; West Virginia, 104; Kentucky, 175; Ohio, 85; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 101; Illinois, 98; Wisconsin, 121; Minnesota, 130; Iowa, 112; Missouri, 60; Kansas, 80; Nebraska, 140; California, 175; Oregon, 108.

In the States where the crop was short last year, as Kentucky and Texas, the percentage of increase is heavy. In California it is mainly due to an increase of area and the superior rate of yield.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

A Story With Two Sides.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Late European papers say it has been announced that from the 1st of November the Germans will insist on every French subject traveling in the New Empire being provided with passports bearing the *vise* of the German legation. This measure has been interpreted as specially directed against the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who have chosen to abide by their French nationality. A different face is put on the matter by the explanation of the *National Zeitung*. That paper says it is a necessary measure of retaliation.

FRANCE.

The Suez Canal Company in Litigation—Constitutional Changes.

PARIS, October 26.—The Tribunal of Commerce has decided against the claim of the Suez Canal Company of the right to alter of their own authority the tonnage dues on vessels passing through the canal. The Company will probably appeal from this decision of the Tribunal.

The Paris papers foreshadow the adoption, at the coming session of the National Assembly of the constitutional amendments making Thiers President for life, creating an Upper Chamber and the office of Vice President, partially remodeling the Assembly, and providing restrictions upon the right of universal suffrage.

Hospital Nurses in Trouble—Count Chambord Courting the Orleanists.

PARIS, October 27.—The evacuation of the department of Marne and Upper Marne will not be completed until November 4.

A detachment of French Hospital assistants, on their way to Camp Chalons, by mistake left the train at the town of Chalons, which is still occupied by Germans. They were immediately arrested and their side arms taken away from them. One of the Frenchmen who hustled a German sentinel, was sent to the guard house for three days. The others were released and forwarded to the camp of Chalons.

A Nantes journal, the organ of the Count de Chambord, appeals to the Orleanists to unite with the Legitimists and aid the rightful heir to the throne with heart, soul and sword.

SPAIN.

Reconstructing the Telegraph.

MADRID, October. 26.—At the session of the Cortes to-day, President Zorilla promised Senor Pascual, who complained several days since of the wretched condition of the Spanish telegraphic service, that the Government would introduce a bill authorizing 12,000,000 reals be applied to its improvement and reconstruction.

Cortes To-Day.

MADRID, October 27.—The Sections of Cortes here authorized the introduction on Monday of the resolution for the impeachments of Senor Sagasta, and members of his Ministry.

The committee of Cortes has agreed to make a favorable report on the resolution to abolish capital punishment for political offences, which was defeated last week in the senate.

The debate on the army bill continues to occupy the time of the Cortes.

Petitions have been received by the government asking for the establishment of an Anglo-Spanish bank in London.

THE SAN JUAN DECISION.

The Kaiser's Advisers—Britain's Vagueness.

NEW YORK, October 26.—A London special says that the names of the Imperial advisors in the San Juan award, on which reports judgment is based, are Grimm, Vice President of the Supreme Court; Klepert, the eminent geographer, and Goldschmidt, a member of the Superior Tribunal of Leipsic. The referees handed in their reports several weeks ago. The reports will not be published. They charge England with vagueness in the wording of the treaty of 1846, and state that the word southerly means the shortest channel to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

A special messenger left Berlin last night for Washington.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE ANTICIPATED RITUALISTIC WEDDING.

The Anticipation Not Realized—The Parties Consent to be Married According to the Usual Ceremony.

Quite a breeze was occasioned in religious circles yesterday by the announcement that a wedding would be celebrated in accordance with Ritualistic ceremonies, between Rev. Mr. Miller, an Episcopal clergyman, formerly of Pittsburgh, and Miss Sallie Hunter, of this city. It was apparent that the announcement that the ceremony would be celebrated with all Ritualistic accessories, at Trinity Church, was slightly premature.

It appears that application for the use of Trinity church was made to Rev. Dr. Scarborough some days since, and was granted, the understanding being that the usual marriage ceremony as prescribed by the Episcopal church be used, in addition to which the communion service was to be used. Yesterday morning, when Dr. Scarborough reached the church, and entered the vestry he found the floor covered with boxes containing surplices, cassocks, and various articles included in the paraphenalia of ritualism. He also found a number of surpliced lads waiting, who had been engaged to take part in the ceremony. Further enquiry revealed the fact that a rehearsal had taken place in the church the evening before, and that the organ, which was used on the occasion, had been opened without the consent of the organist.

Mrs. S. got alamed at all these signs of ritualism and accordingly when the bridal party presented themselves, the use of church was forbidden unless the parties should consent to be married according to the usual Episcopal ceremony. This proposal was rejected by the Rev. Miller, and the bridal party and the assembled crowd hied away towards St. Peter's Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets. Here the bridal party were again destined to suffer disappointment. Permission, however, was at last obtained from Rev. Mr. Costar, to hold the ceremony in St. Peter's, on condition only that the surplice choir and the other Ritualistic ceremonies be dispensed with, and he volunteered to assist in the ceremony if the conditions were accepted. The bridal party, finding that it was utterly impossible to prevail on the St. Peter's management to allow the ceremonies of their choice to be observed, at length concluded to accept the conditions of Mr. Costar, and the wedding was celebrated according to the usual ceremony of the Episcopal Church. The event was the occasion of considerable gossip in church circles.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

Castle Shannon Lots.

The recent great auction sale of lots by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, having been appreciated by the generous and liberal patronage of a discerning public, thus assuring beyond peradventure the permanent success of the project of establishing a flourishing village in a fertile section, with most delightful surroundings, within a few miles of, and convenient access to the city on completion of their railroad and running of regular passenger trains in December next. The Company, in view of the advanced season, have resolved to defer further public sales until next spring, but will, meanwhile, in compliance with an urgent demand of numerous parties who were unable to attend the public sale, continue to sell at private sale on their liberal terms of ten per cent. down and twenty quarterly payment. Buyers will call at the general office, No. 75 Fourth avenue, or at their office at Castle Shannon, or Geo. Smith agent, who is authorized to make sales. Plans of the lots and full information can be had at all the above named places. Now is the time to buy, before passenger trains are put on the road, as after that time lots will not be offered at present prices.

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ENCOURAGEMENT.

An Address From Cassius M. Clay to the People of Kentucky.

WHITE HALL, Ky., Oct. 23, 1872.

To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:

Some time since I furnished to the Lexington (Ky.,) *Press* an estimate of the electoral vote almost sure for Greeley and Brown. One of the combinations was:

Southern States	120
New York	35
Indiana	15
New Jersey	9
New Hampshire	5
Total	184

One vote more than is necessary to elect Greeley. As Connecticut seems now sure for our candidate, we may put her six votes in place of New Hampshire, and we will have 185 electoral votes; thus insuring our triumph. All we need now is untiring energy in bringing out our entire vote, and limiting the frauds of the Grant Radicals, and our triumph in November is sure.

Kentuckians, we are contending not for party or men, but our whole country; for the pacification of the black and white races of the South, and reconciliation of the North and South, the true basis of prosperity and safety to black and white, and the true and permanent union of these States. We defend the purity of the ballot, the safety of the treasury, the re-establishment of the local self-government of the States, the national Constitution, subordination of the military to the civil power, and above all, honesty and a revival of patriotism in the servants of the public. On one side is centralism and personal interests, and wrowing despotism; and on the other, a struggle for our inheritance—"a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

In such a cause we cannot fail. Georgia and Indiana lead the way. Let Kentucky follow, and add new luster to her noble past, in being among the foremost in her whole duty to herself, her country and to mankind.

C. M. CLAY,
Chairman Liberal Ex. Com. for Ky.

Where is the Bitterness?

A lady from the North, equally distinguished for her virtues and her genius, visited Richmond immediately after the surrender of that city to the Union forces. Her attention was attracted to the hats, woven of rice straw during the seige, which were worn by the ladies in the streets. She asked a young girl, whose fresh color and bright face showed a heart at ease, where they could be procured. The young person, recognizing the quesitioner from her elegant and modish toilette to be from the Northern side of Mason and Dixon's line, answered insolently, "What impudence!" "I beg your pardon, I took you for a lady," was the chilling rejoinder. It was effective also, for the young woman colored and said, "I beg yours. You can find them at No. "—— street." Our informant went to the place indicated and found the house to be a stately family mansion, evidently once luxurious but now quite dismantled and bare. She was received by an elderly lady whose silver hair was surmounted by that crown of sorrow, a widow's cap. It was she who, reduced by adversity, carried on this handiwork for a subsistence. Her dignity and gentleness impressed the younger lady, and a conversation ensued, in which the widow mentioned that her husband had been killed in battle. Have you sons? "I had three—killed in battle." The next question was irresistable. "Have you brothers?" "I had two—killed in battle." The younger lady rose, with starting tears, and said, "How is it possible, Madame, that you can receive a Northern woman in your house?" The stricken matron came forward, and, placing her thin hands upon the shoulders of her visitor, said, "My child, there is so much sorrow in my heart, there is no room for bitterness."

Need the moral be dwelt upon? The young girl, who apparently had not suffered in the least, was full of fire and fury. The widow, who had lost everything which made life desirable, was free from hate and malice. Is it not a deplorable thing that we have seen during this campaign an entirely analogous state of things? The South, ruined and scarified by war, and, even since the war closed, plundered and stripped by its infamous governments of thieves and robbers, came to Cincinnati and to Baltimore, and, accepting every result of the war, held out its hands to the victorious North, and asked for nothing but for justice and peace and friendship. The men who have lost everything ask for reunion. The men to whom the war brought nothing but gain and unmerited honors, men like Conkling, and Morton, and Chandler, refuse the proffered hand, and continue their malignant work of discord and hate. Ex-Senator Hunter comes from Virginia to New York to say with that direct and manly candor which no one has ever ventured to impugn:

"Fellow-citizens, to give you my reasons for supporting Greeley in a few words, I declare to you, in the first place: That I desire to sow the seeds of sympathy and affection among all our people, that the tie of citizenship may become a common bond and mutual support to all its members. For that, among other reasons, I vote for Horace Greeley, as he is the leader in this great movement. Secondly, I desire to cultivate harmony in the Southern States, because they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the whole—a matter in which we in the South have a much deeper interest than can exist elsewhere, for our success and happiness in a very great measure depend upon it. For this reason I support Horace Greeley, because I believe he will do what he can to produce this harmony of feeling."

In response to this frank and honest declaration, which it seems impossible for any man of heart to hear without admiration and sympathy, Mr. Wendell Phillips, speaking of prosperous New England Radicalism, says: "I hope to see General "Grant President until every Southerner "now living over forty years of age shall "be put forever under the ground." Which is the more decent, the more statesmanlike, shall we say the more Christian utterrace?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Old Catholic Movement.

The St. Louis *Republican* commenting upon the old Catholic Congress, that recently met at Cologne, says:

It is noted as curious that, though Dr. Doellinger was present at the Congress, he took no conspicuous part in its proceedings, and that Father Hyacinthe, who was present also, scarcely took any part at all. Doellinger possesses many of the rugged characteristics that are to be looked for in a reformer, and Hyacinthe, who has filled "the glorious pulpit of Notre Dame," possesses passion and eloquence; but Doellinger declines to fling learning, and Hyacinthe his eloquence into a movement against the church. Both have repeatedly and peremptorily declared that they are, not Protestants, but Catholics, and Catholics only. The old Catholic movement, therefore, has, thus far been an academical rather than a religious affair; it has involved a number of professors, teachers and historians, but the priests and the populace are lacking.

But the Berlin government, is said to sympathize with the old Catholics in Prussia, and to be not indisposed to lend the languid movement the aid of its marked favor. The expulsion of the Jesuits amounts to little more than a sign of what the government may do; the Jesuits have been expelled from other countries before, and have even been made to feel the weight of the wrath of the Pope himself but they continue to flourish for all this. But the strange controversy which Bismarck provoked with the Bishop of Ermeland, and the severity with which the chancellor conducted it, afford a stronger hint of the hostile design of the government than anything else. The Bishop's offence was that of "pronouncing the major excommunication, without the previous knowledge of the government against subjects of his majesty the king—the said subjects being certain persons of the old Catholic party, who do not accept the dogma of infallibility. To Americans such a complaint made by a government against a prelate seems as absurd as can be conceived; the relations between persons and their bishops or pastors are considered by us to pertain to a realm that government has nothing to do with; and a bishop here, might pronounce as many excommunications against his flock as he sees fit to, without provoking the notice of the State. But in Prussia the case is different, or, at least, can be made different when the government desires it. Bismarck informs the bishop of Ermeland that he has "contravened the laws of the land," by issuing an excommunication without the knowledge of the Government, and very plainly tells the prelate that he is expected to acknowledge the wrong. The bishop replies with abundant assurances of his loyalty and obedience to the king, and of his entire submission to "the secular authority of the state," but he refuses to accede to the chancellor's ultimatum of a recognition of the "complete supremacy" of the king. In other words, the Bishop reserve his recognition of spiritual supremacy for the Pope, and offers to the king only the promise of obedience to his secular authority. How far the chancellor may proceed in his measures against the Bishop and the Catholics whom he represents is yet to be seen; with all his wonderful audacity and power, he may well hesitate to declare war against the infallibilists, who really embrace nearly the entire Catholic people of Germany. Such a step might prove the single irretrievable error of a career of marvellous successes.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

REMARKS.—The general market since our last review has undergone no material change as relates to prices or demands. The leading houses have laid in an ample supply and report trade in a healthy condition. The last of the coal fleet took its departure yesterday. The run so far as heard from, was one of the most successful we have ever had; this speaks well for the officers and crews; the run foots up to about 18,000,000 bushels; this will be gladly received by the lower cities, whose stocks had been very much reduced. Flour—We have no change to notice; the demand was fair and sales regular from mill and store at previous prices. Apples—We have to report a very dull market with more sellers than buyers; at present price buyers have no right to find fault. Cheese—The late advance has been maintained with the market remaining very firm. Butter—Market dull with more sellers than buyers; the only inquiry was for the best grades.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,393
Cheese, boxes	124
Wheat, sks	1164
Oats, sacks	1302
Apples, bbls	169
Corn, sacks	1065
Butter, packages	99
Barley, sks	3028
Rye, sks	794
Bacon, tcs	50

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The figures noted in our last has been maintained, and the leading houses have come to the conclusion that the top has not yet been reached. The current rates are as follows:

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾c; crushed; 13¾c; powdered 13¾c; A coffee 13c, B. 15¾c; Ex C. 12¾c; C., 12¾c; Chesapeake Ex C., 12¼c; molasses sugars 8¼a10c; Porto Rico 10¾a11c; Demerara 11½a11¾c.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23c; prime 22c; good 21c; fair 20c; Java 25a26c; Mocha 32c; roasted in lb. packages 25c; loose 24½c.

RICE—Carolina 8½a9c; Rangoon 7a7¾c; Patna 8c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 23c; allspice 18c. cassia 40c; clover 30c; nutmegs $1 25.

HONEY—The supply keeps pace with the demand, with sales at 25a30c per pound.

HAY—The demand has fallen off, still the rates are unchanged: baled $57a32 per ton.

BACON—Market steady; sales sugar cured hams at 18c; shoulders—sugar cured 11c; plain 8½c; breakfast bacon 15c; dried beef 20c; rib sides 11¼c; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12¼c. Lard—tierces 10c; hlf tierces 11c; pails 11¼c. Mess pork $16 00. Beef tongues $7 50 per doz.

POTATOES—Sales psach blows at 70a75c per bushel; sweets $3 50a4 50 as to quality.

POULTRY—Sales chickens 50a60c per pair by the coop.

HIGH WINES—Selling at 92c from first hands; 93a94c in a small way.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply continues to exceed the demand; prices, however, are without change with sales at 45a50c per gallon.

ASHES—Steady, and dealers continue to quote as follows: Pots 10c, pearls 11a11¼c; soda ash, common 5c; refined 6a6¼c. nitrate of soda 4¾a5c per lb.

APPLES—The stock in first hands continues a large one; the rates, however, are without change, with sales ranging from $1, $150 to $2 per bbl.

BUTTER—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; prices are weak and very unsatisfactory; choice roll is quoted at 20a23c; solid packed at 10, 12, 15c per lb.

BEANS—The receipts are increasing and the demand very brisk, previous prices were maintained; the current rates are $2 50a$3 per bush.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving without any change in prices, with sales at 4, 6a7c as per quality.

B. W. FLOUR—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands; small lots changed hands at $5 per cwt.

BEESWAX—Remains steady at 34a35c per lb.

CANDLES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales of mould at 12c; stearine 15c, star 20c per lb.

CIDER—The receipts are increasing; sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $5 to $6 per bbl.

COUNTRY LARD—Is selling at 7½a8c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The firmness we have before noted has been maintained; standard brands are selling at 23½a23¾c; in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts have fallen off, and the market is firmer, with sales at $4 per bush.

WALNUTS—70a75c per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—$1 25a1 50 per bu.

CHEESE—Dealers report a firm market and a steady trade demand, with sales of Sweitzer at 15½a16c; Goshen 16½a17c; factory 14½a15c; dairy 13a14c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—The market continues to be well supplied; sales choice Sackettsand Carey's Bell Berries at $12a15; common $10a12 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was not active; we notes sales apples at 5a6c; peaches, pared halves 7a8c per lb; blackberries 12a13c; pitted cherries 22a23c, unpitted 5a6c per lb.

EGGS—Are selling at 29a30c per doz.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no change, and seemed easier; dealers quote fair to choice spring at $7 50a8 00; red winter $8 25a8 50; rye flour $5 25a5 50. The receipts up with demand.

GRAIN—The market seems to have lost its activity, at least for the present. Wheat, the supply being moderate, prices are unchanged; red winter $1 65a1 70; amber $1 75; white $1 80a1 85. Oats are reported dull; the supply exceeds the demand. We note sales of mixed at 38a40c; white 41a41c. The bottom is supposed to have been reached. Corn—Shelled continues dull at 57a58c. Rye—Market quiet and prices weak at 78a80c. Barley, common 80a85c; fair 90a95c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 31 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains quiet and dealers seem disposed to hold off or to purchase sparingly; holders are not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales; Parker's is quoted at $4 50 per bbl, this would be equal to 11½a11⅝c here.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market is reported unchanged as relates to prices or deliveries; we quote Philadelphia delivery at 25¾a26¼c; sales of free on cars here at 23a23¼c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and unchanged; country $2 05a2 10; city $2 12a2 15.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—Market remains quiet and prices are about the same as yesterday; the market closed quiet but firm with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	spot		4 47½
500	do	do	4 50
500	de		4 50
500	do	do	4 50

LOWER ROAD.

1,000	do	do	4 47½
500	do	do	4 50
700	do	do	4 50

OIL CITY.

1,000	do	spot	4 70
500	do	do	4 70

NEW YORK, October 30.—At the close of the market of the 29th crude in bulk was dull; sellers asking 14¾c with no buyers; sales of 200 bbls at 14¾c; refined dull; 27c asked for November delivery; quoted at 26¾c with but little inqury; the re-sales on contracts were 2,000 bbls for November and 1,000 do for December at 26½c; cases were moderately active and steady at 31½a32c. Philadelphia delivery—Very little inquiry and unchanged at 26¾c for November delivery. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—Market quiet and firm.

Crude in bulk	19¼c
Cases	31c
November	26¼c

ROUSEVILLE October 30.—Market firm, and quoted at $4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 30.—Market quiet and firm at $4 50.

OIL CITY, October 30.—Market firm and unchanged $4 65; lower road $4 50; upper road $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—Market quiet and firm at $4 47½a4 50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 28, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were seventy-two cars, seventeen of which came from Ohio and the balance from Indiana and Chicago. In addition to those, Carr & Cochran had a drove from Marshal county, West Virginia, which, with several lots from Greene, Butler, Washington and Mercer counties, made not less than one thousand head of cattle on sale this morning. In quality the offerings were fair and, on an average, slightly better than for the last few weeks. The market opened up moderately firm, and continued so for a little while, but butchers becoming aware that stock was rather plenty, became less anxious to purchase, and the market moved slower on prime grades. On common it was slow and dull from the commencement until the close. Extra stock sold for prices a shade lower than they have commanded for some time. The run of cattle from the country was larger than for some time, and rather surprised the dealers, causing a sudden decline in prices. At twelve o'clock there were some two hundred head of cattle unsold, the greater part of which were sent to East Liberty for wholesale.

BULLS.

The number of bulls on sale was the largest of the season. There were offered to-day bulls of all descriptions and sizes, from the largest to the smallest. The prices ruling were good and everything changed hands. The greater portion of the offerings were bought by mill house men. The prices ranged from $2 50 to $3 25 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep to-day was but fair, and hardly as large as usual. The market opened slow and dull, and continued so until the close. Butchers held back, and made purchases at about their own figures. Below will be found the sales, which will give the reader a fair ida of the trade:

Keefer & Eckerman sold 132 sheep and lambs, of Washington county, at $2 o $5 per head.

Meely & Farley sold 59 sheep and lambs, of Beaver county, at $2 to $ per head.

A. Eckert sold 74 sheep, of Washigton county, at $6 per head.

J. Hayward sold 19 sheep of Bever co., at $2 75 per head.

F. Gallagher sold 30 sheep of Bever co., at $4 00 per head.

J. Neely sold 120 lambs of Armstong co.; at $1 75 to $4 00 per head.

J. A. McMarlin sold 70 lambs of Butler co., at $1 50 to $4 00 per head.

F. Kennedy sold 24 lambs of Bever co., at $2 00 per head.

R. McCaslin sold 120 Extra Canada ored lambs, averaging 85 lbs, at 7 to 7¾c per lb.

J. W. Steward sold 30 sheep of Washington co., at 5 to 6c per lb.

The receipts since our last report were 4,810 head. The shipments were 5,637 head.

SHEEP.

The receipts being very light, the market was moderately active without any improvement in prices; taken as a whole we have seldom noticed less indication to purchase. The rates were as follows:

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$6 75
Prime 90 to 95 lbs. fine wool	5 25a5 50
Good 85 lbs. fine wool	4 50a4 75
Fair 80 lbs fine wool	4 55a4 75

The receipts since our last report were 4,450 head. The shipments for the same time were 3,270 head.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

CATTLE.

The week's receipts of cattle so far has been light, and as regards quality not of the most desirable kind. The market was not a very active one; it may be proper to remark that but few buyers from New York and Philadelphia have so far put in an appearance, besides country buyers were purchasing very sparingly. The stock markets are an unsettled affair and there's no telling what a day may produce; if the run continues light for the balance of the week trade will probably revive; there is, however, plenty of room for improvement. The current rates are as follows:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 50a6 75
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 50a4 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	3 75a4 25
Common	3 25a3 50
Bulls	2 50a3 25

The receipts since our last were 2,510 head. The eastern shipments for the same period reach 3,140 head. The market at present favors buyers who are in no urry to take advantage of the same.

HOGS.

The run of hogs as compared with previous reports was a light one and the market was decidedly dull and depressed; holders being very anxious to realize, in fact it seems that New York purchasers were not operating whilst Philadelphia buyers were setting their own prices We quote as follows:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 55a4 60
Prime "	4 35a4 50

Yorkers was too uncertain to quote.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Money active at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold closing at 6a7 per cent.

Three prominent banks were credited at Clearing House to-day with about three million dollars.

Sterling dull; 8¾ long; 10¼ short sight.

Gold opened at 112¾ and fell to 112¼; closing at 112a112¼.

Loans 1-32 to flat for use; then 2a4 for carrying.

Clearings $32,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $370,000.

Governments dull and a fraction lower.

Treasury purchased only 359,250 bonds at 112 36-100a112 37-100.

State bonds lower and quiet.

The stock market was characterized by depression to-day. A semi-panic, caused in the afternoon by a feeling of insecurity in regard to railroad property, as developed by the following facts: The New York Central Railroad Directors met to-day, and authorized the issue of forty million new stocks or bonds, for the purpose of laying two additional tracks from New York to Buffalo. The Chicago and Northwestern Directors met to-day, and, on the statement, by the Treasurer, that a large amount would be necessary to pay the floating debt of the the company, authorized the issue of ten millions of bonds.

There is some trouble reported on the St. Paul & Pacific Road, which is under a lease to the Northern Pacific, the laborers, it is said, having suspended work in consequence of the non payment of wages. Money lenders continue to withdraw loans from speculators in the "fancies."

Pacific Mail fell from 94½ to 91½; Northwest, common, from 83¾ to 78¾; Western Union, from 79 to 77½; Rock Island, from 110¼ to 109; Erie, from 55 to 53¼; Lake Shore, from 93⅝ to 92½; Ohio, from 47⅝ to 46½; C. C. & I. C., from 36½ to 35¼; Atlantic Mail, from 18 to 7, and others in proportion.

There was increased pressure to sell, at the close, and the market left off very heavy, and declining.

The loss of the steamer Missouri was announced after business hours. It created quite a sensation.

DRY GOODS.

The cooler weather has rendered business a little more active to-day, and there is more inquiry for shawls and flannels, both of which are selling in fair assortments. The market for cotton goods is strong and regular in prices. Brown standard sheetings and brown drills sold up to production by agents. Prints show a little more activity, and dress goods are better. Foreign goods quiet, with good demand for the better quality of dress goods. Black silk, mohair, lustres and ribbons dull.

PRODUCE.

Cotton—A good export demand; middling uplands 20c. Flour—Superfine Western and State $5 75a6 20; common to good $6 70a8 65; good to choice $6 95a7 70. Rye flour quiet at $4 50a5 75. Whisky quiet at 93½. Wheat higher with a better inquiry for export; rejected spring $1 36a1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 52a1 55; amber Michigan $1 75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Oats a shade better; old western mixed 48c; new do. 44c; white 50. Corn firmer; steamer mixed western 64c; sail do. 64½c. Eggs quiet at 27a29c. Wool firmer; unwashed 40c; lambs' pulled 48c. Coffee, Rio 15¼a18¼c. Petroleum, crude 14¾c; refined 26¾c. Pork, mess $15 80. Beef unchanged. Lard easier.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Flour quiet and buyers favor moderate enquiring low grades. Wheat steady at $10 50a11; seller for November $10; seller for December $9. Corn steady and a fair demand at 30¼a30¾c; cash 30⅝a30¼c; seller for November 30⅜c; seller for December rejected at 29c. Oats firm and moderately active at 20¼a23c; cash 22c; seller for December 21c. Rye steady and saleable at 51c. Barley firm; No 2 62¼c; No 3 49a50c. Provisions quiet with sales at $1 00; old pork 15c; lard steady at 7¾a7¾c; spot or seller for December 7¾c; seller for January or March. Whisky firm and saleable at 89c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 19¼c. Flour steady and in fair demand, at $7a7 30. Wheat, rye, oats and barley unchanged. Corn in fair demand at 40c. Coffee excited and prices higher; Rio 19½a24c. Sugar excited and prices higher; New Orleans 10¾a11¾c. Pork scarce and firm; for city $14 25a14 75. Lard nominal; steam 7¾c for old; kettle 7¾c. Bulk shoulders firm and in fair demand at 5¼c; sales of new at 5½c; partially cured new clear rib 8¼c; clear 8½c. Bacon; shoulders nominal at 6¼c; clear held at 11c; sugar cured hams quiet; summer 17a17½c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4 20a4 40. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 89c.

DIED.

DUNN—On Thursday, October 26, at the residence of Hugh Campbell, Darlington, Wisconsin, LIZZIE DUNN, in the 22d year of her age.

HOLTZHEIMER—On Wednesday morning, October 23, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M. HOLTZHEIMER, aged 20 years.

GROGAN—On Thursday evening October 26th at 8 o'clock A. M. THOMAS GROGAN in the 53rd year of his age at his residence on Smallman above Thirtieth street.

HOMER—On Friday noon, October 25th, MARY A., wife of Thomas D. Homer, aged 25.

GROGAN—On Thursday night, October 24, 1872 at 8½ o'clock, THOMAS GROGAN, in his fifty third year.

JOHNSTON—On Friday, October 25, at his late residence, WM. F. JOHNSTON, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

HOLMES—On Thursday night at 11 o'clock P. M., SARAH HOLMES, daughter of James R. and Mary A. Holmes, of diphteria, aged four years and five months.

HANIGAN—On Sunday night, at 20 minutes to 10 o'clock, JOHN HANIGAN, at 267 Fifth avenue extension, in the 70th year of his age.

CUMMINGS—On Sunday evening, October 13th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, Kate A., second daughter of Catharine and the late Samuel Cummings.

COOPER—At his residence in Allegheny city, on Monday, Oct ber 14th, at 20 o'clock a. m., JAS. M. COOPER, in the 63 l year of his age.

GILL—Mrs. Rachel M. Gill, widow of the late Rev. Jonathan Gill, in the 90th year of her age.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

oct30-d5w5

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a loss to the pocket of the taker; but a *poisonous slop* substituted for a life-sustaining medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal imposter, and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces of forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potions now being offered for sale in various parts of the country as "tonics" and restoratives," are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and venders as superior to the famous national specific, Hostester's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious compounds into the hands and down the throats of life-long patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspiracies against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be a duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters, the unequalled remedy for casual indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, malarious fevers, constipation, constitutional weakness, and the functional derangement of the weaker sex, has for twenty years stood at the head of all medicines of its class—so far above them as to render competition futile. It has not yet reached the meridian of its popularity, its sale being larger now than at any period since its introduction. Its utility as a preventive of disorders engendered by an insalubrious atmosphere or unwholesome water is admitted by physicians practicing in unhealthy districts, and it is recommended as a stimulant by many practitioners who will not take the responsibility of prescribing the adulterated liquors of commerce.

Consumptives Beware

The longer and wider DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is known, the more highly will its merits be appreciated. Those once crippled with disease and with languishing, tread, carrying the heavy burthens of life, who have been restored to health by its wonderful virtues, will speak trumpet-tongned in its favor, and herald its blessings wherever there is sickness to be relieved or health to be restored. We have volumes of evidence attesting its virtues, a good deal of it of a private nature, which we would in no manner disclose, but we have given a large number of Published certificates of cures made by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, some combined with other treatment, and some by the LUNG CURE alone, which ought to entitle it to full investigation by those afflicted with any Pulmonary Disease, or those interested in their welfare.

Dr Keyser's office 100 Liberty Street.

A pamphlet with full account sent free.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours. 9 a. m, to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-lyd&w

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KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY!

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THE MOST LIBERAL LOTTERY EVER DRAWN.

Only 7,140 Tickets and 3,080 Prizes!

To be Drawn November 30, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of $25,000.

1 Prize of	$25,000		12 Prizes of	$250	
1	"	2,150	20	"	50
2	"	1,000	620	"	20
2	"	500	2,620	"	5

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